

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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Twenty  
Pages

BOSTON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1923—VOL. XV, NO. 269

FIVE CENTS A COPY

## BELGIAN INVITATION TO WEIGH ITS PLAN FAVORED BY ALLIES

Scheme Submitted on June 6 to Be Referred to Reparations Commission

Study of Problem to Be Undertaken by Representatives of Powers

BRUSSELS, Oct. 13 (AP)—The Belgian Government invited the French, British and Italian governments to refer to the Inter-Allied Reparations Commission the Belgian reparation plan, submitted to the allied governments on June 6 last, to be used by the commission as a basis of a concrete plan of German reparations in the impending negotiations.

It is officially stated that the allied governments have accepted the invitation and that the Reparations Commission will undertake the study of the problem.

The Belgian action is made known in a communiqué today by the Belgian official news agency, reading:

The Belgian Government has called the attention of the French, British and Italian governments to the technical studies of the reparations problem communicated by the Brussels Government to the allied governments, suggesting the advisability that they be examined by the Reparations Commission. These technical investigations indicate methods by which Germany could pay her debt.

### Basis for Understanding

The Belgian Government feels that these reports are destined to serve, partially at least, as a basis for a concrete reparations plan. In submitting them to the Allies it had only one purpose, namely, to assist in bringing about a practical solution of the reparations problem. The Belgian Government had thought that when the Reich should have abandoned its policy of resistance, fulfilling the condition upon which according to the French and Belgian communiqué of June 6, the question of resumption of negotiations hung, it would be extremely desirable for the Allies to be in accord concerning the solution of the reparation question.

Doubtless the cessation of passive resistance will now be considered complete, but the Belgian Government takes the view owing to the technical character of the reports which it submitted to the Allies, that a preliminary examination should be made of them by experts, thus facilitating the task of the governments of the Allies when they are again called upon to study anew the reparation.

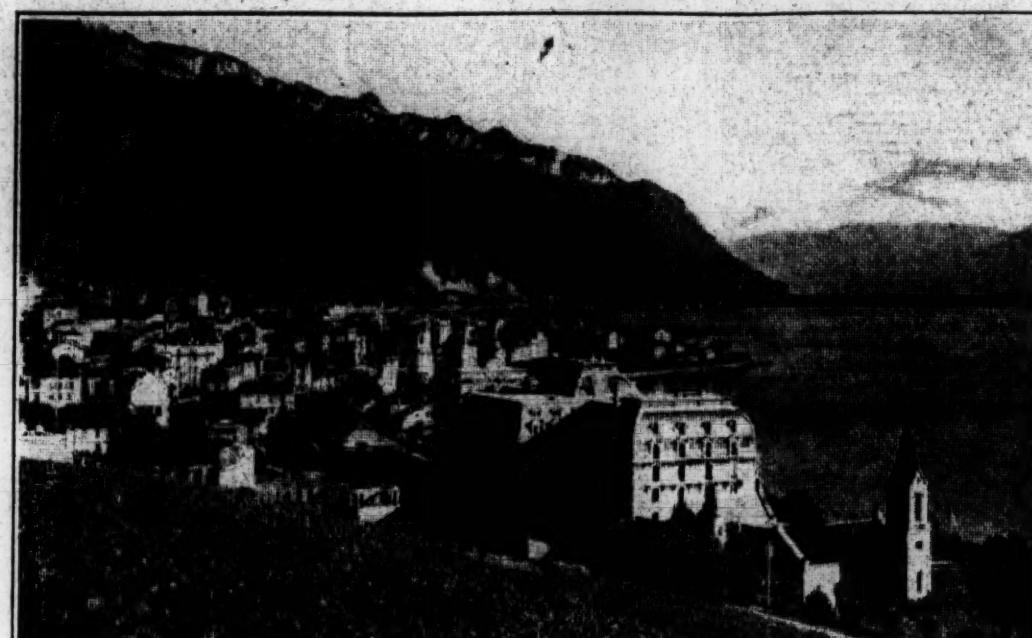
### What Belgium Submitted

It would appear that Belgium, in again bringing its reparations plan to the attention of the Allies, is reverting to its reputed desire, expressed at the Brussels conference with the French in June, that all the Allies get together again and frame a reparation settlement with Germany.

The Belgian plan, submitted at the Brussels Conference, set 70,000,000 gold marks as the figure Belgium was prepared to accept for her reparation share. The text of the plan was not made public at the time but it is reported it fixed the total indemnity to be paid by Germany at 40,000,000,000 gold marks, with the payments secured by German bonds based on rail-way receipts, industrial monopolies and so forth.

France it was declared, while accepting the plan, basically, asked that time be given for French experts to examine and report upon it, and ultimately it appears to have been laid aside without any definite action, Belgium not pressing at the time its supposed desire for united allied action.

## Isolation of Geneva Threatened by French Decree



*Beautifully Situated City on Swiss Lake Forms an Enclave in French Territory and It Would, If the Decision to Synchronize the Customs With the Political Frontier Were Carried Out, Be Cut Off From the Countryside From Which It Draws Its Supplies*

## ITALY IRRITATED BY TANGIER NEWS

### Rents at \$1 a Month Joy of Model Town

Rome Expected to Continue to Press Powers for Voice in Forthcoming Conference

By Special Cable

ROME, Oct. 13.—The announcement in the French press that Italy and the United States would not be invited to attend the forthcoming conference in Paris, which is to determine the status of Tangier, caused much irritation in Italy, where it was believed the strong pressure exerted by the Italian Government in order to induce France to change its attitude would finally be successful.

Italy does not concur in the opinion advanced by France that the treaty of Algeciras is no longer valid after ratification of the Treaty of Versailles. Article 141 of the late Treaty says Germany alone renounces in favor of the Allies the benefits arising from the treaty of Algeciras. It is expected that Italy will continue to press Paris and London, in order to obtain admission to the Tangier conference. At all events, Italy will make ample reserve in any agreement which is reached without its active participation.

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Oct. 13.—The international diplomatic conference which is to take up the Tangier question where the experts left it, after reaching a provisional agreement in London a few days ago, is likely to take place in Paris about the end of the present month, or the beginning of the next month, on the venue of the conference, still fluid, however, and it is not yet known whether or no Italy will participate, though if Paris is finally settled on as the venue of the conference this is generally regarded as improbable. The attendance of a United States representative is also problematical, no indication of a desire to take

(Continued on Page 2, Column 2)

## Place Where They Burn No Coal Bought by Henry Ford

L'ANSE, Mich., Oct. 13 (AP)—Pequaming, nine miles to the north of L'Anse, is Henry Ford's town. The highest rent there is \$1 a month, electric light and water are furnished at cost, and fuel shortages are unknown. Mr. Ford acquired possession of Pequaming recently from Charles Hebard & Sons, Inc., pioneer lumbermen. There are 105 cottages for the workers, two churches, an amusement hall, a school, a clubhouse, a waterworks and electric lighting plant, a telephone system, a general store where all residents shop, and a public playground and park.

Each workman pays the same rent—\$1 a month. He need never worry about coal, for he burns none. Instead he stuffs his big stove with hardwood from the company's forests, paying \$1.75 for a large wagonload—barely the cost of cutting and delivering.

Purchase of the town gives Mr. Ford ownership of Pequaming's only industry, the saw-mill property of the Hebard corporation.

## BUFFALO STAMPEDE FOR FILM OPPOSED

### American Animal Defense League Telegraphs Protest to Canadian Official

By a Staff Correspondent

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Oct. 13—Formal protest against the Province of Alberta allowing buffalo within its borders, one of the few remaining herds of the North American continent, to be rounded up and stampeded for the purpose of making a motion picture, was sent yesterday by the American Animal Defense League from its headquarters here to the Lieutenant-Governor at Edmonton. The telegram, signed by Mrs. Fannie Thompson Kessler, president of the league, follows:

"The American Animal Defense League respectfully protests against the round-up and stampede of buffalo in Wainwright for motion pictures. Believe it needless cruelty of a demoralizing spectacle unworthy of the great human Province of Alberta. Motion pictures involving cruelty to animals are a menace to civilization."

Mrs. Rosemonde Rae Wright, vice-president of the league, explained to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor the reason for the league's stand against the filming of the proposed stampede when she said:

"Such scenes cannot possibly have anything but a demoralizing effect upon the thoughts of impressionable children, and will make the work of humane societies just that much harder when the coming generation reaches maturity. In a stampede scores of animals are knocked down and trampled under the feet of the oncoming thousands, who are helpless to realize that nothing can hinder their advance."

The sight of such suffering, and the knowledge which the youngest spectator is sure to have, that the whole thing was deliberately planned and executed by men to create a sensational picture and thereby make money, will cause either sorrowful pity or the feeling that it is not wrong to make animal suffering."

Wainwright, N. J.—Frank J. Bock of the city has been re-elected Postmaster of the National Association of Postmasters.

Newark, N. J.—Frank J. Bock of the city has been re-elected Postmaster of the National Association of Postmasters.

New York—"I have constantly denied to take drinks offered to me by American friends because I don't intend to violate the law of the United States when I am its guest," said Dr. Gerald Leighton, who has been representing Scotland at the World's Dairy Congress just adjourned at Syracuse.

Washington—Aliens, drugs and prostitutes will be the three subjects discussed by President Coolidge and the governors of several states at the Capitol conference next week.

Chicago—His next venture toward

the North Pole will be in three commercial type airplanes leaving Spitsbergen next week of July. Capt. Roald Amundsen said there on his way to Christiania, Norway. He expects to map an expedition there and fly across the pole to Wainwright, Alaska, 3000 miles.

## FRENCH CHANGE IN CUSTOMS FRONTIER IMPRISONS GENEVA

Swiss Indignant at Paris Decision to Suppress Free Zones of Gex and Haute-Savoie

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON  
By Special Cable

PARIS, Oct. 13—Much indignation is felt in Switzerland at the new step taken by France to suppress the free zones of Gex and Haute-Savoie. The French case, however, is that everything has been done to induce Switzerland to suggest a compromise. The attitude of Switzerland has been one of flat refusal to recognize the necessity for the measures taken by France. The long dispute now enters a new phase. From Nov. 10, according to an announcement in the Journal officiel, the customs frontier between France and Switzerland will be made to synchronize with the political frontier, and the state of things existing since 1815 comes to an end.

After the Napoleonic wars the treaties obliged France to withdraw its customs officers from the actual geographical frontier, and ever since the Swiss have had a strip of French territory in which they could move freely without passports and without paying duties and taxes. This is held to be necessary for the well-being of Geneva, which is a Swiss town forming an enclave in French territory. If the inhabitants take a week-end walk they are at once in France. Nearly all the foodstuffs are supplied to the town from the French countryside.

### Prejudice to Town

Therefore, it was held that suddenly, after more than 100 years, to advance the customs officers would be a grave prejudice to Geneva. It would almost imprison the inhabitants who, situated on the lake, can only walk abroad on the French side and it would complicate provision of the town. After the victory of 1918, however, France, which has always chafed under the obligation to keep its customs officers off its own territory, proposed to remedy this anomaly.

Switzerland has opposed any change, but now, after some hesitation, the French President of the Republic has issued a decree abolishing the free zones. It would appear that there was now no appeal, but the Government of Berne has announced that a cut amounting to as much as 3 cents per gallon may be made within a few days in Massachusetts, where the price is reported to be higher than in most other sections of the United States.

Jay R. Benton, Attorney General of Massachusetts, will leave tomorrow to attend the conference, accompanied by Louis Goldberg, assistant attorney-general. Mr. Benton will leave armed with two reports made to him by Eugene C. Hultman, chairman of the Commission on Necessaries of Life.

The Attorney-General has also gathered information from various independent dealers, who make vigorous protest against methods employed by the more firmly entrenched concerns.

Immediately following the issuance of his report to the public, in which he asserted that discrimination exists against Massachusetts in the gasoline market, Mr. Hultman made a special report to Mr. Benton. A second was transmitted to the state's law officer today. Both of these reports contain detailed facts gathered through investigation by the representatives of the commission and through confidential replies to questionnaires sent out by the chairman.

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## MR. LLOYD GEORGE REACHES WINNIPEG

### Party Enjoys 1400-Mile Journey Through "Endless Picture Gallery"

By a Staff Correspondent

WINNIPEG, Man., Oct. 13—Skirting a vast wilderness to the north of Lake Superior, the Lloyd George party has made a 1400-mile jump to the edge of the Great Plains of western Canada, reaching this city this afternoon.

Yesterday's journey lay through an unbroken empire where the murmuring pines and the hemlocks, bearded with moss and in garments of green, indistinct in the twilight, stand like Druids of old, with voices sad and prophetic." It was, as Mr. Lloyd George expressed it, "as if passing through an endless picture gallery."

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Why there should be slums in Europe when there is such wealth of opportunity here is difficult to understand," he declared. "Surely it is in the development of regions like these that we find the answer to the pessimistic cries of those who warn us of overpopulation."

Mr. Lloyd George missed nothing along the route, and it was remarked this morning that he was "the best newspaper man in the lot after all."

To which he replied: "Well, you know I did my turn at it and I'm taking my turn at it again now, upon occasion."

At the Hudson's Bay Company's post

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

## BULGARIA SEEKS ITALIAN SUPPORT

By Special Cable

ROME, Oct. 13.—The Bulgarian Foreign Minister, Mr. Kalloff, is expected to arrive in Rome on Monday.

The correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor is authoritatively informed that Mr. Kalloff not only desires to express the gratitude of Bulgaria to the Italian Government's action, which prevented Yugoslavia from marching on Sofia in order to obtain fulfillment of the Nish agreement, but especially in order to obtain support from the Italian Government for Bulgaria's demand for an outlet on the Aegean Sea.

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(Continued on Page 4, Column 1)

## World News in Brief.

Cumberland, Md.—An eight-hour basis for the workers of the Kelly-Springfield Tire Company has been established, it is announced by Thomas C. Marshall, vice-president of the company.

Leipzig (AP)—The peasants of Germany have no freedom on their farms, but they will not sell it to the cities because the only medium of exchange offered them has been paper marks, which they regard as worthless. Hence the farmers have been compelled to seek a market for butter, poultry, cheese, eggs, potatoes, honey, pigs and calves, while people crowd the stores with bundles of paper marks in their hands, but find nothing to buy.

New Brunswick, N. J.—A gift of \$150,000 to Rutgers College, to be used in enlarging the Ralph Voorhees Library, is announced. The name of the donor was not made public.

Honolulu (AP)—The devising of earthquake structures is the aim of Thomas J. J. Jackson, government volcanologist at the Kilauea observatory on the slopes of Mauna Kea, land of Hawaii, who has gone to Japan to study the effects of earthquakes.

He suggested that designers might develop an all-steel type, which could withstand shock.

Washington—The Federal Trade Commission has issued a call for a conference on all phases of the tobacco industry to be held here Nov. 6, 7 and 8. Proposed legislation will be discussed.

Santo Domingo (AP)—President Burgos on Columbus Day issued a decree appointing the Junta Columbia to receive subscriptions for the erection in Santo Domingo of an imposing Pan-American memorial to Christopher Columbus.

Detroit, Mich.—Henry Ford will return his war profits to the Government as soon as an audit, which is now in progress, is completed, Ernest G. Liebold, secretary to Mr. Ford, said in a statement.

Chicago—His next venture toward

the North Pole will be in three commercial type airplanes leaving Spitsbergen next week of July. Capt. Roald Amundsen said there on his way to Christiania, Norway. He expects to map an expedition there and fly across the pole to Wainwright, Alaska, 3000 miles.

## DRYS PLAN COUNTER-ATTACK TO MEET AND DEFEAT WETS AT BIG WASHINGTON RALLY

Leaders Arouse Dormant Drys to Action—Demobilization of Prohibitionists Called "Crying Shame"—Political, Religious and Educational Forces Pledge Aid

Propaganda Exposed by Survey Which Shows Law Enforcement Gains All Over Country—Mr. Haynes Cites Atlantic Seaboard as Chief Offender

By a Staff Correspondent

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13—A counter-attack to meet and defeat liquor lawlessness wherever it shows itself throughout the Nation was launched by delegates who crowded the Hotel Raleigh ballroom at the Citizenship Conference this morning, acting with the full approval of Calvin Coolidge, President of the United States.

"President Coolidge stands four-square for the enforcement of the prohibition law," declared Roy A. Haynes, Prohibition Commissioner. "He is no less wholehearted in this matter than the late President Harding."

Marshaled from all ranks of life, representing officially or informally church laity and social organizations from the Atlantic to the Pacific, the delegates who will number 1000 before nightfall, have met with the determination to revive in 1923 the moral fervor for enforcement that made national prohibition a fact in 1920.

### Conspiracy Exposed

Again and again at this morning's session, the country-wide wet effort to bring about the repeal of the prohibition law by propaganda was emphasized. A conspiracy showing itself in every State is afloat, it was declared to thwart law enforcement by a "whisper campaign." Were this campaign successful, speakers declared, it would be the undermining not only of a law but of law itself.

Roy A. Haynes, National Prohibition Commissioner, was one of the chief speakers.

"A powerfully organized propaganda," Fred B. Smith, chairman of the Commission on Council of Churches, and newly elected general chairman of the conference, said exists, "which seeks to break down the validity of the Eighteenth Amendment by an insidious attack upon the Volstead Act."

William F. McDowell, resident bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Washington, who delivered the welcoming address, called upon political candidates to make known their prohibition stand. The dry issue, he said, would play an important part in the coming presidential election.

Following the recapitulation by Mr. Haynes of all that has been done in the struggle against booze, the Rev. F. Ernest Johnson, secretary of the research department of the Federal Council of Churches, gave a report of his "Fact-Finding Commission."

### Challenge to Drys

The facts were challenging to drys. Mr. Smith said. He intended to offer nothing but facts, and some of them were unpainable. To decide

## MR. LLOYD GEORGE REACHES WINNIPEG

(Continued from Page 1)

at Biscotayng, a little group of Indians lined the track and waved the British flag as the train passed through. Mr. Lloyd George apparently was the only member of the party who saw them, but he stepped out to the observation platform of his car and acknowledged their salute.

Word had been telegraphed ahead of the Lloyd George train, and in nearly every trading station and logging camp the entire population was out to wave greeting to the famous Welshman.

In conversation with the newspaper men yesterday, Mr. Lloyd George paid tribute to Theodore Roosevelt, who knew the frontier country so intimately. "He was a great statesman," he said, "and one who never lost his love for this out-of-doors. I have enjoyed a great deal of his written descriptions of the west."

The final program for the visit in Winnipeg has not been determined upon as yet. When he saw the schedule of the events this morning, Mr. Lloyd George said: "What's this? Here are some engagements for Sunday. You know I don't do any work on the Sabbath. Those will have to be eliminated." And they promptly were eliminated.

### Wayside Incidents

Stops were few and far between on the route yesterday, five hours being the average non-stop run. The first stop of the day was at Chapleau, a railroad division point and lumbering town of about 2000 inhabitants. Fully 1900 of the 2000 were at the station to greet their former "chief." A school holiday had been declared and a great crowd of children headed by a small boy with a huge Union Jack surrounded his car. Mr. Lloyd George appeared. "You made a great contribution in the War," he said, "and I am grateful to you for it." He singled a soldier out of the crowd. "You were overseas?" he asked. "Yes, sir," was the reply as the soldier, somewhat abashed, snapped to attention and saluted. "With whom did you serve?" asked Mr. Lloyd George. "With the Royal Irish Artillery, sir." "Ah! a great unit, that." A little later a small boy, Lloyd George MacDonald was lifted to the platform of the special car to shake hands with the man for whom he was named. "He's your only namesake in the

### EVENTS TONIGHT

Boston Food Fair, Horticultural Hall, until 10. Boston Masonic Club; Members' night, 8. Theaters.

Copley—"Mr. Pim Passes By," 8:15. Hollis—"Thank U," 8:15.

Keith's—Vaudville, 2, 8.

Majestic—The Covered Wagon" (Film), St. James—"The Light That Failed," 8:15.

Selwyn—"Runnin' Wild," 8:15.

Shubert—"The Chauve-Souris," 8:15.

Steinert Hall—Santa Marionettes, 8:15.

Tremont—Sally, Irene, and Mary," 8:15.

Music

Symphony Hall—Boston Symphony Orchestra, 8:15.

### SUNDAY EVENTS

Boston Museum of Fine Arts: Free talks—"Some Paintings by Four Americans," by Ralph Morris. Gallery X. 3:30. "Hopes and Fears for American Art," by Paul H. Johnson. Classroom A. 4.

Boston Public Library: Motion pictures and talk by Frank Choate Brown, president, Public Celebration Association, 3:30.

Boston Y. M. C. A.: Illustrated talk on Tutankhamen's tomb by the Rev. Austin T. Kempton, 3:30.

Concord Y. W. C. A.: Talk on "Y" work in China, 5.

Community Service of Boston: Afternoon walk from Cohasset to Scituate Beach, 2:30.

South Congregational Society: Organ recital by William E. Zeuch, Exeter and Newbury Streets, 12 M.

Music

Symphony Hall—Chaliapin, 3:30.

### RADIO PROGRAM FEATURES

Tonight

WNAC (Boston)—9 to 11:20 p. m., orchestra.

WGI (Medford Hillside)—7:30. Talk in series on New England business problems; concert.

WJZ (Columbia)—7. World Series reports, 7:30. "Tales for the Kiddies," 8, soprano recital, 9:30, orchestra.

WGJ (Schenectady)—Silent.

WEAF (New York City)—8:30. Concert, fire prevention talk, 8:30, talk, "Little Things That Make Some Actors Great," 9 to 10, concert, 10 to 11, orchestra.

WOR (Newark)—6:30, concert.

WZN (New York City)—6:30, concert.

WBZ (Boston)—8:30, an entertainment feature, and as a Revenue Procurer.

WRC (Washington)—Children's hour, 9:15. United States Navy Night program.

WRC (Washington)—Children's hour, 9:15.

Sunday

WNAC (Boston)—11 a. m., church service, 2 p. m., World's Series report, 6:15.

WGI (Medford Hillside)—4 p. m., "Adventure Hour"; concert, 8:30, concert by church choir.

WGJ (Schenectady)—11 a. m. and 8 p. m., church service.

WEAF (New York City)—2:45, international service, 7:20, concert, 9, organ recital.

WJZ (New York City)—11, church service, 8, "The Annals of Talk for Business," 9, orchestra concert.

WZN (New York City)—6:30, "Bubble Book Stories."

WBZ (New York City)—1:30 p. m., play by play report of World's Series game.

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Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

Published daily, except Sundays and holidays, by The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Franklin Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, \$1 per year. Postage extra, \$9.00; six months, \$4.50; three months, \$2.25; one month, 75 cents. Single copies 5 cents.

Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

**Miss Frances L. Thomas**  
420 BOYLSTON STREET, BOSTON

**M**ISS THOMAS wishes to announce that in addition to her regular work she is now prepared to offer her clients models from her own work room in

**Ready-to-Wear Corsets and Brassieres**

Twenty-five years of experience as a corsetiere have fitted Miss Thomas to choose the correct model for the individual figure.

"whole town," his mother said, as Mr. Lloyd George shook his hand. "That's fine," he replied, "and a fine one he is, too."

### Lloyd George Declarations

#### Are Regarded as Unofficial

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13—It was made known at the White House yesterday that the Washington Government cannot accept the speeches which Mr. Lloyd George has been making in Canada as representing the view of the British Government and the Administration will not attach to them the importance of official utterances. Mr. Lloyd George, it was pointed out, is no longer Premier of Great Britain, although he still occupies an important place in British thought and opinion, but he does not officially represent the British Government and he does not speak for what Great Britain wants. The Government of the United States would give careful consideration to such matters only if they came from the British Government itself.

This statement was made after the report of Mr. Lloyd George's statement regarding the importance of a British-American understanding to insure world peace.

No direct comment was made on it by officials, but they showed great interest in it. Unofficially it was said that the desire of Mr. Lloyd George to lay his views before the American people and at the same time have them make an impression in Great Britain is readily understood here. The American Government will listen respectfully to what he has to say, but will not give them the consideration which they would have if Mr. Lloyd George were here on an official mission or still occupied an official position in Great Britain.

## ITALY IRRITATED BY TANGIER NEWS

(Continued from Page 1)

part+ so far been given from Washington.

The view taken in political circles here is that the matter chiefly concerns France, though American cooperation would be welcomed as the United States and Great Britain have similar interests in the maintenance of the policy of the open door in this part of the world. However, it is remembered that one of the conditions of America's signature to the Algeciras arrangement in 1906 was that this should not involve it in further commitments.

## OIL BUREAU RULES

### TOPIC OF HOUSE

With fuel oil burners assuming a position of increasing importance for domestic heating, Alfred F. Foote, Massachusetts Commissioner of Public Safety, and George C. Neal, State Fire Marshal, will hold a public hearing at the State House Monday morning at 10:30 on regulations governing the use of light fuel oil burners.

A new set of regulations has been devised and will be considered at the hearing. Under the new rules no person shall install or maintain an oil burner or keep fuel oil in excess of 20 gallons without obtaining a permit from the department. The regulations also govern the location and manner of using domestic storage tanks.

### WEATHER PREDICTIONS

*U. S. Weather Bureau Report*

Boston and Vicinity: Fair, not much change in temperature, tonight and Sunday moderate south and southwest winds.

Northern New England: Generally fair tonight and Sunday; slightly warmer tonight, gentle to moderate southerly winds.

Southern New England: Fair tonight and Sunday; moderate temperature; moderate south and southwest winds.

Eastern New England: Generally fair tonight and Sunday; slightly warmer to-night, gentle to moderate southerly winds.

Midwest: Fair, with a chance of rain Saturday and Sunday; temperatures cool, with a slight drop Saturday night.

Mountain West: Fair, with a chance of rain Saturday and Sunday; temperatures cool, with a slight drop Saturday night.

Far West: Fair, with a chance of rain Saturday and Sunday; temperatures cool, with a slight drop Saturday night.

Alaska: Fair, with a chance of rain Saturday and Sunday; temperatures cool, with a slight drop Saturday night.

Hawaiian Islands: Fair, with a chance of rain Saturday and Sunday; temperatures cool, with a slight drop Saturday night.

Caribbean: Fair, with a chance of rain Saturday and Sunday; temperatures cool, with a slight drop Saturday night.

Central America: Fair, with a chance of rain Saturday and Sunday; temperatures cool, with a slight drop Saturday night.

South America: Fair, with a chance of rain Saturday and Sunday; temperatures cool, with a slight drop Saturday night.

Argentina: Fair, with a chance of rain Saturday and Sunday; temperatures cool, with a slight drop Saturday night.

Uruguay: Fair, with a chance of rain Saturday and Sunday; temperatures cool, with a slight drop Saturday night.

Brazil: Fair, with a chance of rain Saturday and Sunday; temperatures cool, with a slight drop Saturday night.

Chile: Fair, with a chance of rain Saturday and Sunday; temperatures cool, with a slight drop Saturday night.

Peru: Fair, with a chance of rain Saturday and Sunday; temperatures cool, with a slight drop Saturday night.

Ecuador: Fair, with a chance of rain Saturday and Sunday; temperatures cool, with a slight drop Saturday night.

Colombia: Fair, with a chance of rain Saturday and Sunday; temperatures cool, with a slight drop Saturday night.

Venezuela: Fair, with a chance of rain Saturday and Sunday; temperatures cool, with a slight drop Saturday night.

Bolivia: Fair, with a chance of rain Saturday and Sunday; temperatures cool, with a slight drop Saturday night.

Argentina: Fair, with a chance of rain Saturday and Sunday; temperatures cool, with a slight drop Saturday night.

Paraguay: Fair, with a chance of rain Saturday and Sunday; temperatures cool, with a slight drop Saturday night.

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Uruguay: Fair, with a chance of rain Saturday and Sunday; temperatures cool, with a slight drop Saturday night.

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## DRYS PLAN COUNTER-ATTACK TO MEET AND DEFEAT WETS AT BIG WASHINGTON RALLY

(Continued from Page 1)

"Apparently the drive against prohibition, insofar as it is financed by vested interests, is coming from the brewers," he said.

The traffic in "booth" and wine in some sections is very large, Mr. Smith warned. He continued, "It is useless to minimize its significance. We are informed by social workers that in certain wet sections where the foreign population is large, that marked improvement in social conditions has been found to be due to profits of wholesale bootlegging."

### Reports Less Bootlegging

Mr. Smith said there were strong indications; however, that the industrial population is drinking less than formerly and even where conditions are exceptionally bad, family life has improved. He continued:

What we find from a study of all statistics—arrests, arrests, jail population, and like data, I am able to say that almost without exception there was a slow diminution of these cases from a considerable period prior to the passage of the Eighteenth Amendment. Immediately upon the adoption of prohibition there was a sharp drop.

And this is the interesting fact of the present moment, since 1920 there has been a constant and significant advance. The former high level has not been reached, but the trend is unmistakable toward it.

We have apparently demonstrated that prohibition can be made effective, but we are now demonstrating that, in some sections of the country at least, nullification is by no means a remote possibility.

Facts on prohibition from a business angle were presented by the Rev. Dr. Charles Steitz. It was not mere sentiment, he said, but economic conditions which helped the country go dry. "The \$2,000,000,000 which were annually spent for liquor, before the Eighteenth Amendment was adopted, was three times as much as we spent at that time to maintain all of our public schools," he said. The waste of this money was a tremendous factor in bringing the dry law. At the same time the 1,000,000 men who wets asserted, would lose their jobs under prohibition, were actually found to be a mere fraction of that number.

Col. Guy D. Goff, formerly Assistant Attorney General, also discussed "Problems of Enforcement."

### Prominent Speaker

Warren S. Stone, chief of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, is scheduled to speak on "The Labor Organizations and the Eighteenth Amendment." Justice Florence E. Allen, Supreme Court of Ohio, spoke on "The Court and Law Enforcement." Wayne B. Wheeler, general counsel for the Anti-Saloon League, also spoke.

Tomorrow many of the delegates will occupy Washington pulpits in the morning. In the afternoon E. Lee Trinkle, Governor of Virginia; Gifford Pinchot, Governor of Pennsylvania, and Mabel W. Wilberbrandt, Assistant Attorney-General in charge of all federal prohibition cases, will speak. Henry J. Allen, former Governor of Kansas, and William Jennings Bryan, are the Sunday night speakers.

Mr. Hayes spoke on "The Truth About the Enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment and the Volstead Act."

He stated that the prohibition law is being enforced but that even its best friends do not expect a 100 per cent enforcement at this time. He said that the present difficulty with the enforcement of the Volstead Act may be termed "sectional." Adverse public opinion, according to Mr. Hayes, is to be found mainly on the eastern seaboard, although there are other localities where enforcement is difficult and where the press is not favorable.

Stating that the problem of alcohol permits for medicinal and industrial uses had been solved, he declared that there are evidences that the liquor interests are carrying on a tremendous propaganda to make the country believe that the anti-liquor laws cannot be enforced.

In his address, Mr. Hayes said:

### Not Discouraged

In the main, we do not believe that the friends of prohibition law enforcement are discouraged. It seems to be the enemies of prohibition, very largely, that are so concerned over the "failure," as they see it, of enforcement, after a thousand years of effort.

However, I do not believe that the friends of enforcement have any adequate conception of the amazing onslaught which is now in progress and is under contemplation by the enemy.

How greatly mistaken have our friends been who have believed that once the law became a law it was only a question of how's machine gun to revolve, and that there was no further use of sustaining the enthusiasm, and the crystallized, organized sentiment which made the legislation possible. I

The Bridgeport Rolling Mills, Inc., BRIDGEPORT, Conn.

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Serious Attention Given Exacting Requirements

### Scott's Evening Clothes

NOWHERE does the skill of our tailors stand out more pronouncedly than in the alluring masculine grace of our evening clothes.

Dress Coat & Trousers, \$0.00

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Fresh daily from our own work-room.

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this statement to be absolutely false, and a lack of general obedience on the part of the wealthier influential strata of American life will hinder the work of law-enforcement to serious degree.

### Assails Propagandists

One other very great difficulty is the propaganda element. The World War taught the power of propaganda and there are evidences that we are in the midst of a great organized propaganda today, in which the opposition is trying to make it appear that prohibition law-enforcement has broken down and that the Federal Government is not able to cope with the situation.

Many of your officials do not know that the friends of prohibition are alive and vitally interested in their work. In many localities there has been almost complete demobilization of citizenship forces, until officers, courts, prosecutors, and judges have but little, if any, sense of public support. Such a condition is crying shame and where enforcement is least satisfactory, this situation is always found.

First, I want to make it perfectly clear that this administration is four-square for effective enforcement. We all know how valiantly the late President Harding sponsored and supported it. His less whole-hearted is President Coolidge's outstanding position on law enforcement. Attorney-General Daugherty's position is always well known.

### Some Statistics

Since the prohibition law became operative in 1920 the Federal Government had terminated 90,330 cases, secured 72,489 convictions, secured the assessment of fines totaling \$12,367,600, and sentenced for the past 23 months a total of 3000 years.

Our chief present difficulty may be termed sectional. There are yet some states and some counties and some cities in almost all states wherein the policy of co-ordinated action is not yet understood, or at least has not yet been made effective in good faith. In such instances there is adverse public opinion to be considered, and it is to be found mainly on the eastern seaboard, although there are certain other cities where local conditions also make the problems most difficult, and co-operation in the localities referred to is not what it should be, and the press is not favorable.

The chief attack on prohibition has been, and is, perhaps still for some time to come, cannot be enforced. At the present time the opposing forces have almost shown a perfect frenzy of effort to make this appear to be true. Every opportunity is taken in irresponsible private conversation and in certain sections of the press, and from the public platform to proclaim that the prohibition law has broken down and that the country is flooded with liquor.

### Speaks of Violations

The prohibition law—as all other laws—is being violated. If every citizen would do his duty to his fellowmen we would need but few, if any, laws to control them. Criminals are not made for the law-abiding, but for the lawless, and this class of citizens will always break the law as long as they see an opportunity to do it. No one on sober thought will insist that law is a failure simply because it is violated.

The charge of wholesale violations is unfounded. No decent American, I believe, living violates a禁酒令. Americans are law-abiding. Communities with large numbers of foreigners naturally show less progress in enforcement than those communities with fewer numbers of the foreign type; but, even in such communities, it is most essential that the leaders of public thought and civic righteousness show by their example that we are prepared to stand for constituted authority and hold in reverence the Constitution and the free institutions of the land. The appeal for observance of this law by the leaders of our political, commercial, industrial and social phases of our national activities should go out in clarion tones to all parts of the Nation.

The league will fight harder than ever this next year to finish the task so successfully prosecuted for 30 years. With the moral and financial support of the church, the back of the chief difficulties hampering more rapid progress in enforcement today is the lack of the proper patriotic attitude in these factors of our national life. These factors are more-dependent upon the laws of the country for the protection of their own large property interests than any other factors. They cannot, with safety, continue a negative attitude and an indifferent attitude toward the enforcement and the observance of this law.

Public sentiment must be keen, alert and organized to sustain that which we have already won. We must not forget that an unenforceable law is absolutely useless to the honest law enforcement. Every effort to weaken or emasculate the law by so-called beer and wine amendment, and similar modification schemes, which experience proves to be nullification devices, must be fought as aggressively as lawlessness itself. Beware of moderation leagues and

lawlessness must be checked if the Republic is to survive. This means that those high in social, business, and political circles must themselves set the standard high. When the head of a business enterprise, a public official or a member of a prominent legal or political family violates the law, we cannot have law observance and loyalty on the part of the clerk, the workingman, the private citizen.

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## FRENCH CHANGE IN CUSTOMS FRONTIER IMPRISONS GENEVA

(Continued from Page 1)

giving effect to the paragraph in the Versailles Treaty relating to this question.

### Pearparlers Engaged In

Even in the first session of 1922 the federal chamber approved the convention, but there was promulgated a federal law requiring a popular referendum for all international engagements. The French contended that the law could not be retrospective and the Franco-Swiss arrangement proceeded from the accord of 1919. The Swiss Federal Council, nevertheless, proceeded to a general vote and by an overwhelming majority the convention was defeated.

Since then pourparlers have been engaged in between the Quai d'Orsay and the Federal Council.

Finally, M. Poincaré demanded the pure and simple passage of the bill in the French Parliament, suppressing free zones by virtue of the right conferred on France by Article 438 of the Versailles Treaty. Although voted by the French Parliament in February of this year the law had not been put into effect. France was hoping for a friendly agreement. Conciliatory propositions had been made without even obtaining a response from the Federal Government. Now comes a decree which brings the matter to a head.

### An Accord Hoped For

Accompanying the decree, however, is an explanation that the French Government only takes this step because in spite of pressing demarches it has not been able to induce the Federal Government to formulate new propositions, nor discuss the French propositions. The French Government declares itself ready once more to seek in an amicable spirit an entente with the Bernese Government. France is disposed, if its rights are recognized, to make future relations between the old territories of the free zone, the object of a good neighborly agreement which would take heed, in a liberal spirit, of the geographical situation of Geneva, to which France is united by moral ties and traditional friendship.

Interpreting these phrases, it would seem that France is chiefly concerned to obtain moral satisfaction and to resume the right to place customs officers on the real frontier, but it does not follow that if it came to an arrangement with Switzerland it would exercise this power. In reply to a Swiss communiqué that France is violating the rights of Switzerland, which are held under "treaties after the Napoleonic wars and which cannot be abrogated without its consent," the French Government has issued a note denying that it broke off the negotiations with the Federal Government and is now prepared to continue the negotiations. The measure taken is only meant to enable the interested populations to await without prejudice the result of the negotiations which it is hoped will result in an accord.

Recourse to the international court is not justified, since the diplomatic conversations are not terminated. There is much in this statement which suggests that the fresh decree is not meant seriously to be applied, but rather intended to force the hands of Switzerland to compel conversations and friendly arrangement.

### MOVE TO AID TRADE WITH SOUTH AFRICA

Perry J. Stevenson, United States Trade Commissioner at Johannesburg, South Africa, will arrive at Boston Monday for a two-day session with manufacturers and exporters in efforts to aid them in increasing their trade with South Africa. Mr. Stevenson will be at the New England headquarters of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, in the Custom House, and a full schedule of interviews has been arranged for him.

Mr. Stevenson is particularly well informed on textiles and lumber and has written long monographs on those subjects as they relate to South African commerce. He is immediate past president of the Rotary of Johannesburg and New England industrial concerns are showing unusual interest in his visit. He is just starting on a country-wide tour, to assist American firms in expanding their foreign commerce with South Africa.

**SUNDAY GAME HELD DISORDERLY**  
TRENTON, N. J., Oct. 13 (Special)—In charge of the October grand jury, Justice Edward C. Smith, agreed to playing baseball on Sunday in New Jersey, and said that the habitual operation of a place where baseball is played on Sunday, and admission charged, is equivalent to "a disorderly house." Sunday baseball was begun in Trenton a short time ago.

## R.H. White Co.

Mail Orders Filled—BOSTON &amp;

Telephone Orders Filled—BEACH 5100

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100 M. B.

"White Star Brand"

## Silk Stockings

\$1.95 Pr.

Medium weight. Made of good quality silk. Lisle top, sole, toe and heel, where the wear comes, to increase the life of the stocking. Full-fashioned, hence well-fitting. Thirty different colors, including black and white.

STREET FLOOR

## Junior Eight-Oared Crew of Wellesley College



Left to Right—Helen Quigley; (Coxswain) Helen Strong; Charlotte Hamblen; Marion Greene; Elizabeth Cratsley; Margaret Williams; Else Ruprecht; Elizabeth Come; Evelyn Roat

## NIGHT CAR SERVICE WILL USE SUBWAY

New System for Convenience of Early Morning Riders Starts Tomorrow

Night riders in Boston will no longer have to wait for cars in wind and storm at Adams Square, for beginning tomorrow morning night car service, between 12:32 a. m. and 5:28 a. m., now radiating from Adams Square and the junction of Boylston and Washington Streets, will run in the Tremont Street subway, thus giving better protection and accommodations.

West and south bound cars will now leave from Park Street station, and north bound cars will loop at Scollay Square station. Shuttle cars will run between Park Street and Scollay Square stations. Cars will operate on the same schedule that has been in force for night runs during the past six months, as found in the Boston Elevated time table procurable at

No fares will be collected from passengers entering the subway stations between 12:32 a. m. and 5:28 a. m., but payment will be made on surface cars, and regular transfer checks will be used between Park and Scollay stations.

Lines to be operated to Park Street station, entering the subway at the junction of Broadway and Tremont Streets, are: Milton, Neponset, City Point, South Boston via Broadway; Ashton and Norfolk Streets; Dorchester; Grove Hall, Cleary Square, Hyde Park; Newton Corner, Cypress Street, Brookline; Lake Street, Reservoir via Beacon Street; Chestnut

Hill via Ipswich Street; Jamaica Plain, Watertown and Milton, Dorchester Avenue, and South Boston early a. m. trips.

Lines to be operated to Scollay Square Station, entering the subway at North Station, are: Everett "L" station and Sullivan Square; Malden Square, Salem Street, Medford; Clarendon Hill, Newton Corner, and Brighton via Western Avenue, Central Square, Cambridge and East Cambridge; Harvard Square via East Cambridge, and lines of the Eastern Massachusetts Street Railway for Melrose, Revere Beach, Lynn, and Woonsocket via Washington Avenue.

The Orient Heights and Chelsea night cars will run in the East Boston Tunnel to Scollay Square station under, and the Devonshire street station of the East Boston Tunnel, will be closed.

The Harvard square, Cambridge Bridge night car will run over the surface to the junction of Court and Sudbury streets, from which point passengers may transfer to and from cars in the subway.

Night cars from Brighton, Brookline and the Back Bay district will run via Boylston, Berkeley and Tremont streets.

## CZECHOSLOVAKIAN COAL STRIKE

The general Czechoslovakian coal strike, which has completely stopped coal and partially coke production, is now in its sixth week, and threatens serious industrial results, says acting Commercial Attaché H. L. Groves, in a cable to the United States Department of Commerce.

A reduction in production of the chief Czechoslovak industries will probably result if this strike is continued. An embargo has been placed on all domestic coal stocks by the Government, and sales are permitted only by special license.

## Wellesley Girls on Lake Waban Try for Place on Eight-Oar Crew

### Present-Day Conditions in Marked Contrast With Those When College First Took Up Rowing

WELLESLEY, Mass., Oct. 13 (Special)—Gliding over the clear waters of Lake Waban, reflecting the reds and yellows and pale greens of the autumn foliage, Wellesley College girls are busy practicing for the competitive selection of its eight-oar crew to take place shortly. Wellesley claims to be the only woman's college to have an eight-oared crew. Smith college has a four-oared crew.

Wellesley's crew has had a long history, so that it has now become an integral part of the college life. In the early days of the college there were crews that rowed every evening in queer, heavy, flat-bottomed tubs. They wore heavy, long and wide skirts that barely cleared the ground when the girls stood and dragged all over the boat and into everything when they sat. Coats were long and full and cumbersome and tiny sailor hats were perched on top of their heads. Even so those girls were quite "advanced" and rather startled themselves by their own daring.

We are particularly glad to have Mrs. Pinchot make her first address in the school, which is the joint enterprise of the League and Wellesley College for she represents in public life the woman in politics of the right sort. She is a party woman, but she holds party secondary to the broad purposes for which government is ordained.

To have her close the course on "Politics" will please our deliberations on the whole subject in public mind as practical, as achieving the practical end for which parties function without foregoing the ethical and human welfare which should be the aim of all political endeavors.

Mrs. Paige will take part, oh twice, first conducting with George H. McCaffrey, a round table, on "Abuses of Party Government," at 4 p. m., Wednesday. That evening she will share the honors with Mrs. Pinchot, speaking on "The Business of Being a Legislator."

The program has been arranged to cover two courses, local government and political parties. Under a large number of heads, using lectures, conferences and round tables, these two subjects are to be developed to give the maximum of theory and of the practical working out of public questions, thus promising an opportunity of educational value.

The school will be held Oct. 23 and 24 at Founders Hall, Wellesley College, with morning, afternoon and evening sessions and luncheon conferences each day. Each afternoon from 4 to 4:30 several round tables will be conducted, each student electing her preference.

Tuesday evening Mrs. John Lee and Miss Helen Temple Cooke will entertain students at supper. Wednesday afternoon Miss Ellen Fitz Pendleton, president of Wellesley College, will receive the students at Tower Court.

### DARTMOUTH NIGHT TO COME ON NOV. 2

HANOVER, N. H., Oct. 13 (Special)—Annual Dartmouth Night will be celebrated for the twenty-eighth year on Nov. 2. According to an announcement by the Dartmouth College Administration. At this occasion, which will be accompanied by the Cornell-Dartmouth football game, the dedication of the Memorial Field, and numerous minor sport activities, the largest gathering of alumni ever descending upon Hanover is expected. Accommodations within 20 miles of Hanover are reported by college officials to be taken without exception.

Varying the former custom the activities of Dartmouth night will be held in Alumni Gymnasium rather than in the usual tent on the campus. The change is necessitated by the large number of guests expected and the uncertainty of weather conditions. The speakers will not be announced until Dartmouth Night.

### University, College and "Prep" School Students Will Like These

## PLAIN TOE FALL OXFORDS

Young men like the blucher style, the pebble grain effect of the leather (black or tan) and the new swing of the last. 9.50  
Priced within reason.

Tan grain semi-brogue blucher oxfords—heavy single sole 9.00

Other fall shoes for young men 7.50 to 19.00

New "Lotus" oxfords from England 10.50 to 15.00

Stetson models for fall 10.50 to 15.00

Men will be interested to know that by stepping just inside the door of The Store for Men they may readily arrange for a charge account

THE MEN'S STORE OF NEW ENGLAND

## FREIGHT BOARD FOR NEW ENGLAND

### Regional Advisory Organization Authorized by American Railway Committee

Establishment of a regional freight advisory board in New England, and the appointment of Warren Kendall as district manager, has been authorized by the public relations committee of the American Railway Association, according to a telegram received today by William H. Chandler, manager of the transportation bureau of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, from Donald D. Conn, chairman of the public relations committee of the railway association.

The regional committees will be composed of representatives of New England shippers, working in co-operation with District Manager Kendall. It will be divided into two groups, whose functions it will be to keep the railways informed as to probable movements of freight. In this way it is hoped to prevent car shortages and abuses of equipment by either the railroads or the shippers.

New England shippers and receivers of freight have been strongly advocating this action, for a long time, headed by Mr. Chandler, to the end that conditions that tend to slow up freight traffic and block railroad tracks in New England, may be eliminated, or at least relieved, particularly when there is an unusual amount of traffic moving or when weather or other factors delay the movement of cars and goods.

Chairman Conn, in his telegram to Mr. Chandler, said that he could "safely predict the organization of the New England board sometime previous to Nov. 20."

Warren Kendall, who will manage the new board, was for a long time connected with the Boston & Maine Railroad, but has, for some time past been with the car service division of the American Railway Association. He will divide his time between Boston and Washington, but will open an office here and have a competent assistant on duty here at all times.

### PAPER MILLS RESUME WORK

The Consumers Power Company reports for the eight months ended Aug. 31 a balance

after interest, depreciation, preferred dividend, and other items of \$2,108,886, equal to \$12.85 a share on the common stock.

### CONSUMERS' POWER'S REPORT

The Consumers Power Company reports for the eight months ended Aug. 31 a balance after interest, depreciation, preferred dividend, and other items of \$2,108,886, equal to \$12.85 a share on the common stock.

## Penn Bridal Bouquets

and all other choicest flowers

## for Autumn Weddings

Let us suggest new and unique designs for home and church decoration—the more interesting ideas are often the most moderate in price.

BOSTON'S TELEGRAPH FLORIST—BEACH 3210

*Penn*  
*The Florist*  
124 Tremont St.—Facing Park St. Church  
BOSTON

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in  
The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a  
Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

**JANE ADDAMS FOR  
NOBEL PEACE PRIZE**

Bertha von Suttner, in 1905, Is Only Woman Who Has Hitherto Received This Distinction

CHRISTIANIA, Sept. 27 (Special Correspondence)—As possible candidates for this year's Nobel peace prize to be awarded by the Nobel committee of the Norwegian Storting on Dec. 10 a number of names of world-wide reputation have been mentioned.

The candidacy of Jane Addams, which was put forward first in Sweden, then in England, has gained much popularity in this country, where Jane Addams' personality and work were well known even before her visit here in December last year. Besides Elsa Brantstrom, the Swedish "Angel of Siberia," she is the only woman mentioned as a possible candidate for this year's peace prize. Although the names of the candidates recommended to the Nobel Committee from all over the world are kept as a deep secret, there is reason to believe that the candidacy of former President Harding is considered, as well as that of Secretary Hughes, Lord Robert Cecil, Prof. J. M. Keynes, Premier Nitti and the Swedish mayor, Carl Lindhagen.

A heavy book weighing several kilograms bound in red saffian and containing 64,274 signatures under a petition for the award of the peace prize to Carl Lindhagen has been presented to the Nobel committee by the Swedish people.

When the present writer some time ago visited Ellen Key, the great Swedish authoress and pacifist, she expressed her warmest sympathy for the Jane Addams candidacy, saying:

I sincerely wish that Jane Addams may be selected for the peace prize because of what she has done for peace, but because of all that she has undergone in making for it. But, first of all, I want the prize to be given to Dr. Frederic Ferrière in Geneva.

The candidacy of Dr. Ferrière has been discussed for some time and now the International Committee of the Red Cross and the department of law at the University of Genève have unanimously agreed upon Dr. Ferrière as a peace prize candidate by virtue of his exceptionally fine work for international relief and world brotherhood.

Dr. Ferrière is the founder and leader of the Agence des Prisonniers de Guerre de Genève, which he conducted from 1914 to 1918, resigning from his medical work and devoting himself to this welfare work without any financial compensation. He had men and women assistants, among them Romain Rolland, who holds the Nobel prize for literature, and who thus became a close observer of Dr. Ferrière's unselfishness and charity.

Bertha von Suttner is the only woman who as yet has been awarded the peace prize. She received it in 1905. The following Americans are peace prize winners: President Roosevelt (1906), Elihu Root (1913), and President Wilson (1919). During the war the prizes of 1914, 1915, 1916 and 1918 were set aside for the special fund. The prize of 1920 was awarded to Léon Bourgeois, president of the Council of the League of Nations; the prize of 1921 was divided between Premier Branting of Sweden and Chr. L. Lange of Norway, general secretary of the Interparliamentary World Union at Brussels. Last year's prize was awarded to Fridtjof Nansen, the distinguished Norwegian Arctic explorer, in recognition of his great humanitarian work as High Commissioner of the League of Nations.

**LIVERPOOL TO TUNNEL  
UNDER RIVER MERSEY**

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 1 (Special Correspondence)—Liverpool has under consideration a scheme for a tunnel under the River Mersey to connect with Birkenhead on the south side. The consulting engineers considered that a bridge was out of the question. The cost, over £10,000,000 would be prohibitive, and a bridge with such a span as 3600 feet had never yet been built. So they recommend a main tunnel under the river with an internal diameter of 44 feet. There would be two branch exit tunnels at each end. At the Liverpool end one of these would serve heavy dock traffic, and the other tramway services and lighter fast traffic. On the south side one would serve Birkenhead and the other Seacombe and Wallasey.

The tunnel would be made of cast iron lined with concrete and would form a continuation of, and be connected with main thoroughfares on each side. The cost is estimated at about £6,000,000. The alternative to a bridge or tunnel is an improvement of the ferry services. The promoters of the tunnel scheme, however, point out that it would form a link with and be part of the national highways, and that therefore the Government might be asked to contribute half the cost. About 40 per cent of the total cost, they say, would be spent on labor, and work would be provided for many men and many trades.

**NEW MATCH INDUSTRY  
TO START IN INDIA**

CALCUTTA, Sept. 10 (Special Correspondence)—During the past four years the average import of matches into India increased very greatly, despite a 100 per cent duty on them. Many small factories started, but failed or got into difficulties, not through any inherent trouble, but because of the unsuitable sites and machinery chosen, and also because an adequate supply of suitable wood was not obtained. The owners being ignorant of the proper methods of making matches, and purchasing inferior materials.

The Government of Bihar and Orissa is assisting factory owners by appointing an expert to investigate and submit a report. This expert will examine the forests for available woods and will advise as to factory sites and make plans for a model factory. It is hoped by this means to establish the match industry in India.

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## RUSSIA SECURES OPTION ON COTTON

Turkestan Peasants Have Again Started Its Cultivation, Which Gave Place to Grain in War

**TASHKENT, Sept. 30 (Special Correspondence)—**On the economic maps of Russia, Turkestan is always labeled cotton. This arid country of deserts and steppes, watered by irrigation, provides excellent soil for cotton plantations, and before the war, the average yearly production amounted to 300,000 tons. During the early years of the revolution, Turkestan was completely cut off from Russia, and the market for cotton disappeared. The peasants, unable to get anything in exchange for their cotton, began to plant grain.

This year the Russian Government, spurred by the desperate need of the textile factories for raw material, made a strenuous effort to develop the maximum production of cotton. A cotton committee was organized, consisting of representatives of the Supreme Economic Council, the textile industry, and the cotton-producing republics. This committee was commissioned to stimulate the planting of cotton and to buy up the crop after it was harvested. By furnishing the peasants with credit in the shape of seeds and grain, the committee secured an option on about 90 per cent of the cotton that was planted in Turkestan. The results of its work were described in the following way by Mr. Lubimov, the head of the committee:

We anticipate a crop of approximately 40,000 tons of cleaned cotton in Turkestan. Bokhara will furnish about 12,000 and Khiva 5000. Several thousand tons of cleaned cotton will come

from Azerbaijan and Armenia, and the committee has sent men into Persia to buy up most of the grain there. These results are still far behind pre-war figures of production, but they represent a big advance over last year. The Turkistan peasants have really started planting cotton again, and the work of the committee is a guarantee that the cotton will reach the Government factor directly without the intervention of any private middlemen.

The committee has organized a large number of local cotton companies, which arrange the actual buying of the cotton from the peasants. The 110,000 peasants in Turkistan who plant cotton are organized in co-operative societies, and these societies negotiate with the local cotton companies about the price. In the past, only a minimum price was set, for it was impossible to calculate the peasant's costs of production at that time. The final price will be just about the same as before the war—2½ pounds of grain in exchange for every pound of uncleaned cotton. The cotton is sold to the All-Russian Textile Syndicate, which distributes it among the factories.

Responsible for the cotton in paper rubles or chervontsi (gold banknotes), the cotton committee is making arrangements to have large quantities of goods brought into Turkistan, so that the peasants can buy something for their money. For instance, 130,000 tons of grain is being sent in by Kholodurov, the state organization for buying grain. The All-Russian Textile Syndicate will send 50,000,000 yards of manufactured textile goods. By arrangement with the co-operative and various trusts the committee is also bringing into Turkistan 20,000 head of cattle, 310 carloads of metal products, 300 carloads of lumber, 150 carloads of dishes, 100 carloads of sugar, 40 carloads of rubber, 32 carloads of tea. In this way the peasants will get tangible goods in exchange for their cotton.

One effect of the improved cotton production will be to make Russia more independent of American cotton. Last year the Russian textile industry purchased 25,000 tons of American cotton. This year the amount will be perhaps 18,000 tons. After this, especially if we are able to improve our irrigation facilities, we hope to supply the needs of our industry from our own cotton production.

## CROATIAN SEPARATIST LEADER INSISTS HIS POLICY IS PACIFIC

Popular Chief Will Summon Parliament If Elections Give Him Majority and King Refuses to Call Him

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

**LONDON, Oct. 1—**Stepan Raditch (Stepan Raditch), the Croatian Separatist leader, who disappeared suddenly from Jugoslavia a short time ago and turned up with dramatic suddenness in London a few weeks later, recently gave an interview, in French, to representative of The Christian Science Monitor. Mr. Raditch has come to England to enlist the sympathies of the British public on behalf of Croatia. Afterward he intends to go to France and Italy for the same purpose.

Italy's ambition to extend her empire to the eastern shores of the Adriatic has weighed strongly with Mr. Raditch in preventing him from listening to the blandishments of the Macedonians, who would have him join with them in trying to overthrow the present régime in Jugoslavia by force of arms. "What happened when Poland let herself be drawn into civil war?" he asked. "She was partitioned—torn limb from limb."

### A Pacific Policy

Far from wishing for civil war, Mr. Raditch insists that his policy is altogether pacific. Already, he declares, his party is the strongest single party in the state, and at the next elections he expects, with the help of the minority delegates from Montenegro, Bosnia, and elsewhere, to have an absolute majority in the Jugoslavian Parliament. If his hopes are realized he will call on the Serbian King to summon him to form a ministry at Belgrade. If the King should refuse, he says that he will himself take the step of summoning the Parliament to meet at the Croatian capital, Zagreb, and decide there a future course of action. He will not admit fear of military intervention should he do so, as more than 40 per cent of the army is composed of Croats, who are, he says, to a man loyal to his cause. He has no complaint to make against the external boundaries of the Jugoslavian state, but only against its internal constitution.

That there are colossal difficulties in the way of attaining his ideal of free trade, no militarism, and the rule of the people, Mr. Raditch admits at once. Apart from the danger of exciting the cupidity of foreign powers, there is, for example, the question of the oath of allegiance to the Serbian King. "It is the King who should swear to be loyal to his people," he declared, "not the people to the King." He hastened to add that where the power of the monarch was limited by custom, by society, or by law, the situation was different, but declared that in Jugoslavia there was at present no such limitation.

Though the Serbs are essentially monarchist and the Croats republican, Mr. Raditch did not think there would be any insurmountable difficulty in devising a method by which the two peoples could remain a unified state and yet each preserve the form of government which they preferred. Indeed, he evidently looked forward to a time, not very far distant, when not only Serbs and Croats,

but Bulgars, Russians and all other Slavs, should form a united pan-Slav federation. Meanwhile, as between Serbs and Croats, there was the great influence of a common language drawing them together in spite of present differences. A common religion there is not, and Mr. Raditch regrets it. But he would separate religion from politics, for the Croats are Roman Catholics, and the upper clergy—not the parish priests—are, he declares, supporting the present régime in Jugoslavia, which means that the movement of which Mr. Raditch is head must maintain itself in direct opposition to the Roman Catholic hierarchy.

### No Doubt of Result

On the issue of his struggle, Mr. Raditch has no doubt at all, though he sees a need for great circumspection. He said:

We are absolutely unanimous; and our party, represented by us, is founded on the needs of the great mass of the population who are peasants. Peasants are not Communists. They respect private property. They are cautious.

Above all, though they will resist aggression, they are not themselves aggressive. And our Croatian peasants are in addition intelligent. There is not one under the age of 40 who is illiterate. Not one.

This, then, is Mr. Raditch's program, in so far as it could be formulated during a couple of hours' rapid conversation in a tongue foreign both to interviewer and interviewed. Visionary and yet practical, combative and yet peaceful, separatist and yet not separatist, both the man and his policy present a strange enigma to the lay western-thought unversed in the intricacies of Balkan and semi-Balkan politics.

Mr. Raditch professed himself as unabashedly pacifist, and his sincerity when he thus professed himself was quite apparent. Whether he can hold in check the turbulent elements which surround him or whether the march of events will cause him to throw in his lot with them is a matter of grave importance, and is, moreover, one which is likely to be decided within the course of the next few months.

**BEIRUT, Syria, Sept. 20 (Special Correspondence)—**According to the latest census, the number of voters in the Syrian Federation amounts only to 55,070. This low figure is attributed to the large numbers of emigrants who are living in other countries.

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## Danish Woman With Long Armenian Record Gives Evidence in Geneva

Teaching Children in Dr. Lepsius' Orphanage, She Evolved Phonetic System Used All Over Mesopotamia

**GENEVA, Sept. 25 (Special Correspondence)—**Miss Karen Jeppé, who came to Geneva to give evidence before the League of Nations on the work she has been doing for the past 12 months among deported Armenian

diers are always a great help in spreading the news of my reception house at Aleppo. Friendly chauffeurs haunt the districts where the women are imprisoned, not only in the towns, but also in the open country, on the chance of getting into communication with them.

respect has answered its purpose. The director of the Greenland trading department emphasizes the friendly reception the natives everywhere accorded the delegation. The visit has unquestionably been of much importance, and the Greenlanders see in it the promise of a closer connection with Denmark. There seems to be one feeling throughout Greenland: "As close to Denmark as possible!" Denmark has now, through 200 years, worked for the welfare of Greenland, and the work will be continued along the same main lines.

The visitors were edified at the great loyalty of the Greenlanders, which has been further strengthened by the visit of the King and Queen of Denmark. The fishing industry is progressing, and as a result the Eskimos have more money to spend on their dwellings, and they are on the whole intelligent. It is desirable that they should be further trained as carpenters, bricklayers, and joiners, so that they themselves can build their houses.

The whaling industry, which has somewhat receded, will no doubt be advanced again. On the other hand, the proposed keeping of sheep on an extensive scale and of erecting large sheep farms did not appear so promising. Of the Danish industries, cryolite and graphite, the former is flourishing and new plant is being installed for the latter. The whales and seals appear to keep farther out at sea, and the Greenlanders must build bigger boats for the purpose. Far more bricks and wood are used for building purposes and they are abandoning their mud huts. Several works of some importance are being carried out by the Danish authorities, among them a quarry of considerable importance at Ilulissat, and a large house for the fishing industry at Frederikshab.

Presently Josie saw a large, stout, brown caterpillar hurrying along the

In the west the sun was setting,  
Eastward all the shadows lay,  
Journeyed on eastward way.

May be out to do an errand,  
Coming back to his abode,  
And his caterpillar shadow  
Went ahead along the road.

IT IS when we have nothing particu-  
lar to do that we think of the odd-  
est things. Josie sat on the lowest  
step of the back porch, with her feet  
on the gravel walk, and had nothing  
in particular to do. It was a little  
too late to begin doing anything in  
particular, and a little too early to  
be called in to supper. If she had  
been a little younger she would have  
scuffed her little shoes in the gravel,  
and that would have been something.  
But it had once been explained to  
her that, when you wear out as many  
shoes as you do just walking and run-  
ning about in them, it is rather foolish  
to keep on wearing them out when  
you are sitting down. When Josie  
had thought this well over, it seemed  
sensible, so from then on she didn't  
scuff her shoes. The sun was setting,  
and a flat Josie-shadow lay on the  
steps beside her.

Presently Josie saw a large, stout,  
brown caterpillar hurrying along the

## TWILIGHT TALES

### Reasonable Josie

path, only, as everybody knows, even  
when a caterpillar is in a great hurry,  
there is plenty of time to look at  
him.

Hurry, Mr. Caterpillar,  
Hurry on your way.  
Or you won't get home until  
After the day.

Mr. Caterpillar waits.  
The supper table's set.  
So get along upon your way.  
As fast as you can get.

Then Josie thought of an odd thing.  
"I believe," said Josie out loud to her-  
self, "that a caterpillar thinks he is  
pushing his shadow. And that isn't  
so unreasonable either, because the  
first time I saw my shadow I thought  
it was something else." Josie, as you  
have seen by her not scuffing her  
shoes, had a reasonable mind, and it  
did look as if the caterpillar thought  
he was pushing his shadow. "I think  
I will make believe," said Josie, "that  
Mrs. Caterpillar wants a nice new rug  
for the parlor, and Mr. Caterpillar  
thinks he has found one; and is real  
pleased to think how pleased she will  
be when he gets it home. Of course  
that is a silly thing to think, but a  
shadow does look something like a  
rug when it doesn't move round."

Hurry, Mr. Caterpillar,  
Home is far ahead.  
The little Caterpillars  
Have had their milk and bread.  
The little Caterpillars  
By now are sound asleep.  
So hurry on your homeward way.  
As quickly as you can.

So the caterpillar hurried and hurried  
and hurried along, stout and brown,  
and pushing his shadow as hard as he could. And Josie watched him almost out of sight before she was called in to supper.

"I hope," said Josie out loud to her-  
self, "that he gets home before dark,  
because, when the sun goes down, he  
will think he has lost his nice  
new rug."

Good night, Mr. Caterpillar.  
Hurry while you may.

Soon it will be after dark.

And hard to find your way.

Your wife will be wide awake.

The dough is in the pan.

So hurry on your homeward way.

As quickly as you can.

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## SOUTH AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT HOSTILE TO STATE ENTERPRISE

Important Problems to Be Faced at Approaching Elections  
Include Prohibition and a White Australia

**ADELAIDE, South Australia, Sept. 10 (Special Correspondence)—**The political eyes of Australia are now turning toward this State where the general elections will be held next year. It promises to be one of the biggest fights in the history of South Australia. A prominent issue will be prohibition. There is no hope of getting even a referendum from the present Parliament; the Temperance Alliance recognizes that it will have to select its own candidates. Prohibition, therefore, is likely to be a spectacular feature of the election/battle during the earlier part of 1924.

White Australia will be another issue. It will not be raised by the Government, but by the Labor opposition. Ever since the declaration of Sir Henry Barwell that he was in favor of black labor for the development of the Northern Territory, there has been a political hue and cry. This is the Premier's personal view, but he is a Liberal, and a leading plank of the policy of his party in the maintenance of a white Australia. Sir Henry Barwell's advocacy of importing indentured colored workers was undoubtedly a tactical blunder.

Sir Henry Barwell has never disguised his uncompromising hostility to Government trading. Certain state enterprises are still being conducted by the Liberal administrations of New South Wales and Western Australia, but they are the legacies of Labor ministries, and are being abandoned.

Defining again the attitude of the Government toward business concerns and business people, the Premier said it believed that industry should exist not merely for the purpose of enriching those who controlled it, but for the double purpose of serving the community and affording an opportunity of a decent and complete life to all engaged in it, no matter in what capacity. Employers and employees ought to recognize that they were fel-

DANES RETURN FROM GREENLAND

Expedition Has Proved Loyalty of Greenlanders to Denmark

**COPENHAGEN, Sept. 27 (Special Correspondence)—**The Danish delegation of legislators have returned from their visit to Greenland, having sailed some 7000 miles, of which about half comes upon the Greenland coast. The delegation called at about 50 colonies and settlements, from Kraul's Harbor in the north, to Nanortalik in the south, the latter place being located between Innlaneaab and Cape Farewell.

All are agreed that the trip has been most satisfactory and in every

way successful. The work of assisting Armenian women and children to escape from the Turkish harems and the tents of the nomads, where they had been imprisoned for so many years. Speaking of her work to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, Miss Jeppé said:

The work is slow, and always very difficult. In Constantinople, it was not possible to enter the Moslem houses and orphanages where Christian women and children were detained, and take them away by force, but in Aleppo we have to work by less obvious methods and the utmost care. One of our greatest hindrances is the false information disseminated among captives by their Moslem gaolers, who try to tell them that there is nobody left to receive them, or else assure the women that their own people will kill them if they come out from the harems, because they have become Moslems. Confidence, therefore, has to be restored before we can begin to help the women at all.

All sorts of ingenious methods are adopted, in order to get into communication with the captives. Armenian sol-

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## SUNDAY SCHOOLS TO AID DRY WORK

Rhode Island Association Goes on Record as Opposed to Undue Leniency to Violators

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 13 (Special)—Practical assistance to federal and other officials in the enforcement of the prohibition amendment, through the Bible classes of men and women, was recommended by the Rhode Island Sunday School Association at the closing session of its annual convention here yesterday. The convention went on record as strongly opposed to any undue leniency toward lawbreakers and in favor of participation of the United States in the World Court of Justice.

Other resolutions commended Harry G. Sheldon, prohibition director for Rhode Island, and his assistants, the Attorney-General and his staff and Gov. William S. Flynn for "the good work done toward cleaning up gambling places in the State and enforcement of the prohibition amendment." It was voted to continue the work of education in the Sunday schools on the harmful effects of alcoholic liquors and other narcotics, especially cigarettes.

The peace resolution says:

With world conditions chaotic as they are, with wars in progress and more imminent, with the nations at large moved by selfish purpose and dominated by absolute design, we believed that the time had come for the United States of America to join the nations of the world in this attempt to supplant the arbitrament of war in the settlement of international disputes by judicial pronouncement through the World Court of Justice.

We therefore urge upon all our churches, the wisdom of arousing and crystallizing the sentiment in favor of America's active participation in this world enterprise. We further urge upon our schools the need of instruction for our youth in the principles of world peace, that the forthcoming generation may be able to face intelligently and with Christlike spirit the building of the commonwealth of God among the nations of the world.

These officers were elected: President, John W. Davidson, Providence; vice-president, Mrs. James D. Dingwell, Pawtucket; recording secretary, the Rev. William Brown, Providence (re-elected); treasurer, David P. Moulton, Providence; auditor, William H. Worrall, Providence (re-elected).

### Delegates Promise Help

NORTH ADAMS, Mass., Oct. 13 (Special)—The Massachusetts Sunday School Association, at the closing session of its annual convention last night, adopted a resolution declaring for the strict enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment and the delegates pledged themselves to work untiringly to place the State in full accord with the Federal Enforcement Act and to develop a public sentiment that shall brook no trifling with the law.

Arthur H. Merritt of Dorchester was elected president to succeed the Rev. Charles C. P. Hiller of Millbury. The Rev. A. Sidney Lovett of Boston was chosen recording secretary as the successor of the Rev. J. P. Kennedy of Lowell. Vice-presidents elected were: Bay region, the Rev. E. E. Aiken, Boston; Central region, Sidney R. Porter, Newton Center; Southeast region, Harry E. Dodge, Fall River; Northeast region, the Rev. John Reid, Peabody; Worcester region, the Rev. C. C. P. Hiller, Millbury; Greenfield region, the Rev. A. G. Moody, Northfield; Springfield region, Robert C. Parker, Westfield; Pittsfield region, the Rev. Maurice J. Levy, Pittsfield.

### MUSIC

#### Triangle Male Chorus

Last evening the Triangle Male Chorus, assisted by May Peterson, soprano, and John Hermann Loud, organist, gave a concert in Symphony Hall. The Triangle Male Chorus is composed of Swedish singing societies from Worcester, Providence and Boston, and is conducted by Ernest France and Oscar Ekeberg, who deserve the highest praise for the results they have achieved with these singers. The chorus sings with the greatest variety of nuance; from an almost inaudible pianissimo to a resounding fortissimo, with a fine sense of rhythm and with a truly beautiful quality of tone. Added to this is an enthusiasm on the part of the singers for their work which is particularly commendable. The chorus sang in English as well as in Swedish, and the diction in the former case was excellent in every way. It was so in the pieces sung in the latter language as well. Miss Peterson sang songs of little particular musical interest. Mr. Loud played admirably. S. M.

#### Boston Concert Calendar

Sunday afternoon, Oct. 14, in Symphony Hall, a recital by Charles Chaplin. Tuesday evening, Oct. 15, in Symphony Hall, a concert by the Slatine Chapel Choir of Rome. Friday afternoon, Oct. 19, and Saturday evening, Oct. 20, the second pair of concerts by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Pierre Monteux conductor, with Elisabeth Reitberg as soloist, in Elisabeth's aria from "Tannhäuser." The orchestra will play Rachmaninoff's Symphony No. 3 in E minor, Albert's "Habanera" and the overture to Smetana's "The Bartered Bride."

Friday evening, Oct. 19, in Symphony Hall, a joint recital by Edith Mason, soprano, and Albert Spalding, violinist, of the Radcliffe College Endowment Fund.

Saturday afternoon, Oct. 20, in Jordan Hall, a recital of piano music by Rudolph Ganz.

Sunday afternoon, Oct. 21, in Symphony Hall, a recital by De Pachmann, playing Beethoven's Sonata "Pathétique," and pieces by Chopin, Mendelssohn, Schumann and Brahms.

Tuesday evening, Oct. 23, in Symphony Hall, a recital by Willy Burmeister, violinist.

The same evening, in Steinert Hall, a piano recital by Marguerite Morgan. Thursday evening, Oct. 25, in Jordan Hall, a violin recital by Nicolai Kannman.

Friday afternoon, Oct. 26, and Saturday evening, Oct. 27, in Symphony Hall, the third pair of concerts by the Bos-

ton Symphony Orchestra, Pierre Monteux, conductor.

Saturday afternoon, Oct. 27, in Jordan Hall, a recital by Marion Kingsbury, soprano, whose program includes unfamiliar pieces, by English and Scandinavian composers.

Sunday afternoon, Oct. 28, in Symphony Hall, a pair of concerts by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Pierre Monteux, conductor, with a program including Weber's "Freischütz" overture, a Bach air and gavotte, Beethoven's fifth "Prometheus" ballet, Smetana's "The Moldau"; Scherzo from Tchaikovsky's "Romeo and Juliet"; exuberant Symphonies, "Mother Goose," and Berlioz's "Rakoczy March."

Wednesday evening, Oct. 31, in Jordan Hall, a recital by Myra Hess, English pianist.

Friday afternoon, Nov. 2, and Saturday evening, Nov. 3, in Symphony Hall, the fourth pair of concerts by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Pierre Monteux, conductor, with Mitja Nikisch as guest pianist.

Saturday afternoon, Nov. 3, in Jordan Hall, a recital of piano music, by Ethel Leginska.

## TEMPLARS READY FOR ANNIVERSARY

### Tremont Temple Vesper Service to Open De Molay Ceremonies

A vesper service in Tremont Temple, Sunday, Oct. 21, will mark the beginning of the seventy-fifth anniversary of De Molay Commandery Knights Templars. A feature of the celebration will be a parade with several Masonic bodies in line. These will include the following:

Boston Commandery, Aleppo Temple Band, De Molay Commandery, Richmond Commandery of Richmond, Va., De Molay Commandery of Washington, D. C., Richard Corder de Lion Praeceptor of Montreal, Commandery of St. Andrew of Richmond, Va., Pilgrim Commandery, Palestine Commandery, St. Bernard Commandery, Hugh de Payne Commandery, St. Omer Commandery, Joseph Warren Commandery, William Parkman Commandery, Gethsemane Commandery of Newton, Beaumount Commandery and Cambridge Commandery.

The religious service of the anniversary is in charge of a committee comprising Em. Sir Charles W. Kidder, Sir Luther Greenleaf and Sir Arthur H. Merritt.

On Wednesday, Oct. 24, the seventy-fifth anniversary conclave will be held in Masonic Hall, Masonic Temple, the ceremonies starting at 2 o'clock, with a banquet at 6 o'clock. Beginning at 8, commemorative exercises will be held in Ionic Hall.

On Thursday, Oct. 25, at 6 p.m. there will be a reception to the grand officers, to Governor Cox and the invited guests.

### THEATERS

#### Tony Sarg's Marionettes

##### at Steinert Hall

Strongly savoring of that sublimated vaudeville, the Chauve-Souris, was the Friday "milkmilk's matinée" for children—even to the bit of porcelain and the wooden soldiers. But Mr. Balfe's unfortunate commandments are more modest than the puppets themselves. Perhaps it is easier for marionettes to play at being persons—and animals. They star in animal roles.

The Dresden figures descending from their Dresden clock to the chimes of the xylophone and returning at the stroke of 12, after a song, which might better have been omitted, or an attempt at one, pleased the children.

"Little Red Riding Hood" proceeded for two scenes in part-pantomime, but when it came to the last act, the stirring dialogue of the ears, the eyes and the mouth simply could not be left out.

"Hansel and Gretel" was somewhat disappointing. Mr. Sarg could make more of this play, using more of the imagination, for example, in introducing an extraneous gnome, to Grieg's troll-music, and replacing the sleep-fairy and her lovely song by an aerie and meaningless hobgoblin. True there was a hint of the good fairy in a phrase or two of song, but why couldn't she have appeared? Though the plot was slender, "Hansel and Gretel" could be extended into a play of more realistic unity and beauty, even to the elbowing out of some of the vaudeville that surrounds it.

Perhaps it was the old barn in Macdougal Alley, and the novelty of the puppets, but something of the delicacy of those first performances of "The Red and the Ring" seemed a little lost in the later years, though the puppets have grown in accomplishment.

However, these impressions do not really matter. The children had a hugely good time.

**MAINE RED MEN ELECT GREAT SACHEM**

PORLTAND, Me., Oct. 13—Frank W. Meserve of this city was elected Great Sachem of the Great Council of Maine Improved Order of Red Men at the annual meeting here yesterday.

Thomas W. Milton of Kittery was elected Great Keeper of Wampum to succeed George W. Parker of this city, who retires after five years.

Mrs. Cora M. Plasted of this city was elected Great Pocahontas of the Great Council of Maine, degree of Pocahontas, at the annual session. Greetings from the Great Council of the United States were extended to both councils by Charles E. Pass of Harrisburg, Pa., Great Senior Sagamore of the Great Council.

Friday evening, Oct. 19, in Symphony Hall, a joint recital by Edith Mason, soprano, and Albert Spalding, violinist, of the Radcliffe College Endowment Fund.

Saturday afternoon, Oct. 20, in Jordan Hall, a recital of piano music by Rudolph Ganz.

Sunday afternoon, Oct. 21, in Symphony Hall, a recital by De Pachmann, playing Beethoven's Sonata "Pathétique," and pieces by Chopin, Mendelssohn, Schumann and Brahms.

Tuesday evening, Oct. 23, in Symphony Hall, a recital by Willy Burmeister, violinist.

The same evening, in Steinert Hall, a piano recital by Marguerite Morgan.

Thursday evening, Oct. 25, in Jordan Hall, a violin recital by Nicolai Kannman.

Friday afternoon, Oct. 26, and Saturday evening, Oct. 27, in Symphony Hall,

the third pair of concerts by the Bos-

## SUPREME COURT CHIEF JUSTICE LEADS CONNECTICUT DRY DRIVE

### End to "Compromise and Soft Judgment" Seen in Result of Series of County Conferences

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 13 (Special)—Vigorous enforcement of the prohibition law in all its phases and an end to "compromise and soft judgment" in the courts of the State, are promised as the result of a series of county conferences which have been held at the instance of George W. Wheeler, Chief Justice of the Connecticut State Supreme Court.

The effect of this policy is already being felt. Jail sentences are being imposed in the lower courts on first offenders, heavier jail sentences being meted out to second offenders, while the principals in more flagrant violations are summarily brought over to the Superior Court.

The county conferences were attended in the respective county seats by officials charged with the enforcement of the prohibition law. Speaking of his reason for calling these conferences, Chief Justice Wheeler said:

"It occurred to me that if all law-enforcing officers in our state pulled together, and enforced the law more uniformly, and more forcefully, we could do a great deal to stay the growing disregard for law. It is for that reason and for the accomplishment of that end that these county conferences are being held.

Public Opinion Needed

The officers of the law cannot enforce this law fully unless we can get public opinion on our side. That is what is now doing. There must be more courage from the God-fearing and God-loving people of this Commonwealth, from those who place the law of the land above the gratification of their bellies. The law enforcement machinery of our courts will try to do their duty. I ask each of you to stand together and go to work. We need their help. Let us all remember, among all our national possessions, there is no single one so priceless to the people of the United States as their national Constitution.

At every county conference, the officials called together by Chief Justice Wheeler adopted resolutions pledging themselves to carry out his recommendations. That the stand thus taken by the enforcement officers was no mere gesture they have lost no time in demonstrating. In Hartford, for example, Judge George H. Day announced in police court on the afternoon following the Hartford County conference that the policy of sending first offenders in liquor cases to jail would be adopted in the court at once, and then proceeded to sentence five offenders to jail.

The conference held in Hartford will be accepted as typical. Chief Justice Wheeler's address to the officials fired them with enthusiasm, and Hugh M. Alcorn, State's attorney for the county, was moved to say that the conference marked the end of compromise and soft judgment in the courts.

Officials Go on Record

Resolutions adopted at this conference may also be accepted as typical. The officials went on record as endorsing previous action on the matter of imposing severe sentences taken by Superior Court judges and State's attorneys, and pledged to carry out the vigorous policy as adopted.

The resolutions follow:

Resolved: That this conference heartily approves of and adopts the recommendations and suggestions made by the Honorable George W. Wheeler, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Connecticut with a view to securing a better enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment and the strict observance of its spirit in all its details.

And Further: That we hereby adopt the action and procedure as adopted by the Superior Court judges and the State's attorneys of the State in disposing of crimes in violation of the Eighteenth Amendment and our statute in its aid.

And Further: That we hereby express our purpose to shape our officials in accordance with those of the Superior Court judges and State's attorneys.

Resolved: That this conference heartily approves of and adopts the recommendations and suggestions made by the Honorable George W. Wheeler, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Connecticut with a view to securing a better enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment and the strict observance of its spirit in all its details.

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which Miss Weinstock was a participant.

The text of the agreement follows:

A committee of the workers representing any department shall have the right to take up all grievances for the purpose of adjustment, first with their immediate superiors, then in case of failure to reach an agreement, the matter shall be taken up with the agent.

Any inequalities with reference to distribution of loans will be taken up immediately and adjusted by a committee of the workers and representatives of the mills.

An increase of 15 per cent will be granted the weavers on styles 2207, 2249, and 2240.

The committee is to secure a price list from New Bedford mills or any other competitors, and the Warwick Mills agree to meet the prices of the highest.

All price rates are to be posted.

## LAW DEFENDERS TO HOLD SESSION

### Public Interest League to Hear Judge F. E. Thompson

Tendencies toward bureaucracy and governmental control over individual liberties as will provide the subject of discussion at a meeting to be held in Ford Hall, Thursday evening, Oct. 25, under the auspices of the Massachusetts Public Interest League.



## SIX PLAYERS ON ROAD NEXT WEEK

Erwin Rudolph Is Leading the National Pocket Billiard League Standing

### POCKET BILLIARD LEAGUE STANDING

| Player                       | W. | L.H.R.P.C. |
|------------------------------|----|------------|
| Erwin Rudolph, New York      | 6  | 40         |
| Arthur Woods, Philadelphia   | 5  | 39         |
| Thomas Huston, Chicago       | 2  | 33         |
| James Mastro, Brooklyn       | 2  | 30         |
| Charles Weston, Lorain       | 2  | 27         |
| Arthur Woods, Pittsburgh     | 1  | 17         |
| J. M. Robertson, Kansas City | 3  | 25         |
| Jerome Keogh, Rochester      | 2  | 25         |
| J. B. Barber, Omaha          | 0  | 25         |
| Walter Franklin, Kansas City | 0  | 24         |
| Arthur Church, Baltimore     | 0  | 23         |

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 13.—Traveling orders govern the movements of six players in the title race of the United States National Championship Pocket Billiard League next week. Walter Franklin of Kansas City tackles E. R. Greenleaf at Philadelphia on Tuesday and Wednesday in four battles which will initiate the five-times champion in the race.

Greenleaf will have to get busy to catch Erwin Rudolph of New York, who started off with six straight victories, four over Franklin at Kansas City and two over J. B. Barber at Omaha. Rudolph visits Andrew St. John at Minneapolis on Monday and Tuesday.

More hard battles face Franklin after he leaves Greenleaf. He engages James Mastro of Brooklyn, who won eight of his first 10 games on the road, in contests Thursday and Friday, and on Saturday a return struggle with Rudolph which will last till Monday.

Another Kansas City representative, Benjamin Allen, starts a swing eastward. He visits Charles Weston at Lorain, O., on Monday and Tuesday. Weston in this week divided four contests with Jerome Keogh of Rochester, N. Y. Allen goes to Detroit Wednesday and Thursday to tackle Frank Talaro, who captured four games from Keogh and the pace for high runs with a 64. On Friday and Saturday, Allen doubles back to Chicago to face Thomas Huston, who won his opening pair of games from Keogh last night.

Barber, who dropped his opening pair to Rudolph, tackles J. E. McCoy at Richmond, Va., on Monday and Tuesday. The Virginia representative took one out of three contests with Mastro to open the week. From Richmond Barber goes to Baltimore to engage Arthur Church, who lost four to Mastro, and on Friday and Saturday encounters Arthur Woods at Pittsburgh. Woods divided his opening pair to Mastro.

To wind up his swing around the middle west, Keogh plays a quarter of games with Pasquale Natalie at Gary, Ind., on Monday and Tuesday. Starting in the first week of play gives first place to Rudolph with six wins and a run of 40. Mastro did well in view of the fact that he played 10 games all away from home.

## RESEARCH WORK URGED FOR CANADA

Public Man Seeks to Interest Public Institutions in Project

STRATFORD, Ont., Oct. 3 (Special Correspondence)—A national research institute for Canada, where natural scientists, surrounded by a complete library and necessary equipment, might solve industrial problems which now prove baffling, is the objective of a number of public bodies in the Dominion, and the project was outlined to the Stratford Chamber of Commerce by Hume Cronyn, former Member of Parliament. Mr. Cronyn was closely associated with research work for the Dominion during the war, and about 1916 was head of the research council which had about 100 men on its staff. When an attempt had been made in the House of Commons to make the council a permanent organization to assist the industries of Canada a vote for an appropriation of \$600,000 passed the Commons but was killed in the Senate. Mr. Cronyn added that the present House of Commons was apathetic and the only way the project could be carried out would be for the public to demand it.

An institution in Canada similar to the Matum Institute at Pittsburgh was what Canada needed, Mr. Cronyn stated, in which the Dominion Government would pay the cost of upkeep. Certain commodities like industrial alcohol, quoted as an example, could be produced at an enormous reduction in cost by working with pulp and paper mills, and the saving effected in a single instance of this kind would pay for the whole research program. Many business organizations in western Ontario have declared themselves in favor of a national research extension program.

## MR. BOOS HEADS RESTAURATEURS

CINCINNATI, O., Oct. 13 (Special).—The convention of the National Restaurant Association closed last night, after adopting resolutions urging legislation to provide that eggs be graded according to quality, and that they be sold by weight instead of by the dozen. Another resolution was adopted calling on all restaurateurs who employ numbers of foreigners to establish classes in American citizenship for them, and where this is impossible to aid them to attend other classes and encourage them to secure naturalization papers.

Horace Boos of Los Angeles was elected president of the association, succeeding J. O. Mills of Columbus, O. Other officers elected were: Myron Green, Kansas City, first vice-president; Guy Gundaker, Philadelphia, second vice-president; A. A. Patten, Boston, third vice-president; George Fowler, Kansas City, treasurer; and August Janssen, New York; L. J. O'Toole, Chicago; J. J. Eppinger, San Francisco; Charles Laube, Buffalo; Frank Knapp, Pittsburgh, and Peter Reaume, Detroit, directors.

RACHID BEY NAKHLIE IS FREED BEIRUT, Syria, Oct. 20 (Special).—Rachid Bey Nakhlie, a notability of the Chouf district, who had been arrested on account of the recent disturbances, was recently set at liberty by order of the General High Commissioner.

## MOTORISMS

### McCARTY WINNER AT JAMAICA BAY

Score of 144 Wins the Cosmopolitan Championship Shoot

NEW YORK. Oct. 13.—G. S. McCarty of Philadelphia is today holder of the tenth annual cosmopolitan championship title as a result of his victory over the Jamaica Bay traps of the Bergen Beach Gun Club yesterday. The Quaker marksman led a field of 78 gunners, with the excellent score of 144 out of a possible 150 targets. T. H. Lewis of the New York Athletic Club was the runner-up, with 143 targets.

Ray Stryker, Bound Brook, N. J., was the winner of the Class A prize. He had a card of 158. Then came O. Kappler, Brooklyn, with 152. The next day, J. H. Robinson, of the Dardanelles East Orange, N. J., had 149. T. H. Lewis, New York City, also had 149, but lost on the shoot-off. He therefore took fourth prize.

In Class B the winner was E. S. Carroll, Newark, N. J., who had a total of 153. J. M. Robertson, Jersey City, finished second, with 151. Then came Earl Milliken, New York City, and Smith, also of New York, each with the same total. They finished in that order in the shoot-off.

In addition to the Cosmopolitan championship the final leg of the race for the championship of the Metropolitan Trapshooting League was decided. In yesterday's race the Bound Brook Gun Club was the winner, with 476 out of a possible 500 targets. Then came the Bergen Beach Gun Club with 474 targets.

The third team was the Robin Hood Gun Club, which had a grand total of 469. Regardless of the result of yesterday's shoot, the winner of the championship is the Bergen Beach Gun Club, which finished the series with a total of 27 points.

## PICK-UPS

THE game of yesterday was a hard one for the Boston Red Sox. Jones, the old Boston Red Sox pitcher, led the home run of Stengel's was decisive enough but was not as clean or as clear as his game-winning drive of Wednesday.

Six home runs have been made to date in the series, and the last two were hit out with the bases empty. Every game thus far has been decided on the home-run basis. If these struggles were being staged at Braves Field, some extra home-pitching records might be established.

R. W. Meuse of the Yankees fled out to left field in the opening inning, and Brother Emil returned the compliment by hitting a ball which Robert gathered in.

A third double play by the Giant field was prevented in the eighth, when F. P. French's relay hit Umpire Robert G. Ruth bat to the single, a sister, who passed on four straight balls in the fourth inning, struck out with the count three and two in the sixth, and drew another base on balls in the eighth.

The fans kept coming for fully an hour after the game started. The early innings went by very fast, but when it was time for the ninth, the spectators, the pitchers worked with more and more method. Jones did not exactly "groove" one for C. D. Stengel, but that fact made no difference to the Giant center fielder. G. Ruth bat to the single, a sister, who passed on four straight balls in the fourth inning, struck out with the count three and two in the sixth, and drew another base on balls in the eighth.

Manager M. J. Huggins played a very obvious safety game at the beginning, evidently ever having brought the count to three balls and two strikes or, at least, two-all, but the practice seemed to have no effect whatever upon Nehf.

Frisch's safe bunt in the fourth was batted to the right fielder, who dove along the third-base line just slowly enough to prevent Dugan from handling it. Jones fielded the bunt, but his throw was too late.

Jones elicited cheers from the vast throng in the eighth, when, after Nehf had singled off his delivery, he struck out Capt. D. Bancroft and H. K. Grob in succession, and then delivered his grounder across to Pipp for the third out.

One of Nick Altrock's best stunts is a tight-rope walk, on terra firma of course, but fraught with all the evident hazards of the real thing. He and Al Schmitz are the "wife of the party," as parlors in hand, they amble cautiously along the foul line.

The play by A. L. Ward and Pipp, firing Ross Young in the ninth, stood out in the memory of the fielders. The second baseman took a fast grounder toward first, and, in a kneeling posture, threw to Pipp, who jumped a triflfe for the throw and returned to the base just in time.

Ruth played a good game at first base in the last portion of the game, after he had been called in from right field, he is by no means new to the position, but nevertheless opportunity to display there since becoming a member of the Yankees.

Wednesday night was the first time in the history of the present World's Series that no one game was won by the visitors.

The first person to get in line did not show up until after the sun came up Thursday morning.

Once again has the home team lost in this year's World's Series. Or that batsman has not won with the result of the series depending on which team wins the toss for the seventh game.

Not counting pitchers, C. D. Stengel of the Giants is the leading batter of the series. The famous veteran has made three hits in six times at plate for an average of .500.

Nine pitchers have been used in the series, and the leading batters of the Yankees are the only ones who have gone through the nine full innings.

Todays game is the last in which the players will be in the receipts.

Ten hits were made in yesterday's game, and with the exception of the fifth when Ward and Scott made hits they were made in different innings.

This is the second time in the history of the World Series that a player has won two games by home runs. F. Baker of the Philadelphia Athletics won a game for his team in 1911 and again in 1913.

Yesterday's was the seventh 1-to-0 World Series game ever played. It was also Nehf's second, as he had one in 1921 against the Yankees. Walter Mall of Cleveland turned in one for Brooklyn in 1912. E. R. Russoff officiated in one for the Boston Red Sox against the Chicago Nationals in 1918; W. L. James of the Boston Braves scored one for the Atlanta Crackers in 1907; Morris Brown of the Chicago Nationals won one from the Chicago Americans in 1906, and Joseph McGinnity of the New York National pitched the last game against the Philadelphia Athletics in 1904. Last year every game played was a shutout.

Nehf pitched 123 balls in nine innings yesterday, while Jones threw 110 in eight and Bush eight in one. Nehf had only 20 called balls and eight foul strikes, while Jones had 22 called and 15 foul.

### KANSAS HAS PLAN TO RAISE STANDARDS OF EDUCATION POLICY

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13.—A forward step in the general program for raising standards of secondary schools and state colleges and universities has been resulted in the withdrawal from the course of study in Ontario of "Our Own Times," a history of Europe written by J. H. Robinson and Charles A. Beard, two United States educationists. When attention of the Ontario department of education was drawn to the volume and its alleged shortcomings, G. H. Ferguson, the Premier, investigated and immediately ordered that it be withdrawn from the list of approved books for school use. The book had been used as a textbook in secondary schools.

One of the critics was that in giving a brief review of the Indian mutiny, the incident of the "Black Hole of Calcutta" was omitted, but it was shown at one point that "the frenzied English showed themselves as cruel as the natives." It was stated in another chapter dealing with the Battle of the Marne, that great praise was due to Joffre, the French general, but no reference was made to the British division.

Many states, the report points out, waste educational funds through duplication of work in their universities, normal schools, and agricultural colleges. There also exists widespread need for broader development of graduate studies and research work.

Other recommendations of the commission are increase in salaries paid enabling them to compete successfully for the best talent, a separate board of administration for state institutions of higher education, and the fixing of a mill tax for each of the institutions in accordance with their separate needs for their maintenance and buildings.

### AMERICAN HISTORY BANNED IN ONTARIO

"Our Own Times" Withdrawn From Schools by Department

LONDON, Ont., Oct. 2 (Special Correspondence).—Criticism originating here has resulted in the withdrawal from the course of study in Ontario of "Our Own Times," a history of Europe written by J. H. Robinson and Charles A. Beard, two United States educationists. When attention of the Ontario department of education was drawn to the volume and its alleged shortcomings, G. H. Ferguson, the Premier, investigated and immediately ordered that it be withdrawn from the list of approved books for school use. The book had been used as a textbook in secondary schools.

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The changes wrought by the hand of man are swiftly rendering unrecognizable the old domain of the cowboy. Forty years ago there was not a wheat field within 300 miles. Today there are fields of grain, railroads are thriving, and little cities are taking an active part in commercial affairs of the world.

With all these changes, these vast prairies, with their numerous deep and beautifully wooded cañons, hold a glory all their own. The same broad view of the prairie in the early morning and during the sunset and twilight hour fills one with amazement. There is little wonder the cowboy stayed, even though far from his old home.

## Cowboys of Texas Panhandle Recall "Old Days" at Reunion

Pioneers of Western "Dogie" Trails "Round-up" at T-Anchor Headquarters, Near Canyon

AMARILLO, Tex., Oct. 1 (Special Correspondence).—Commemorating the white man's early days in the Texas Panhandle, cowboys who worked on the T-anchor and other ranches within a radius of 100 miles met recently in reunion at the old T-anchor Ranch headquarters a few miles north of Canyon, Tex. More than a dozen well-known ranches of 25 years ago were represented as this reunion of about 50 "boys" of the '80s.

The friendly handshakes and many expressions of hearty greetings of these old timers, many of whom had not met in years, made it evident to the onlooker that there is something remarkably binding about the friendships formed in the early days of a country where all struggled together to accomplish the work ahead. There were no social advantages in those days, but, as noted from the characteristic stories told at this meeting, the cowboys made every opportunity count for joy among themselves.

The old T-anchor headquarters was built in 1878 when the nearest town and shipping point was Fort Dodge, Kansas. Judge L. Gough of Amarillo, Tex., tells of a great round-up four years later when 16 men with 125 horses rounded up the greatest herd of cattle ever driven over the plains, or any other place so far as he has

been able to ascertain. The herd was started through a gate near headquarters at 2 o'clock in the afternoon and the last animal went through at sunset, 10,652 head being counted.

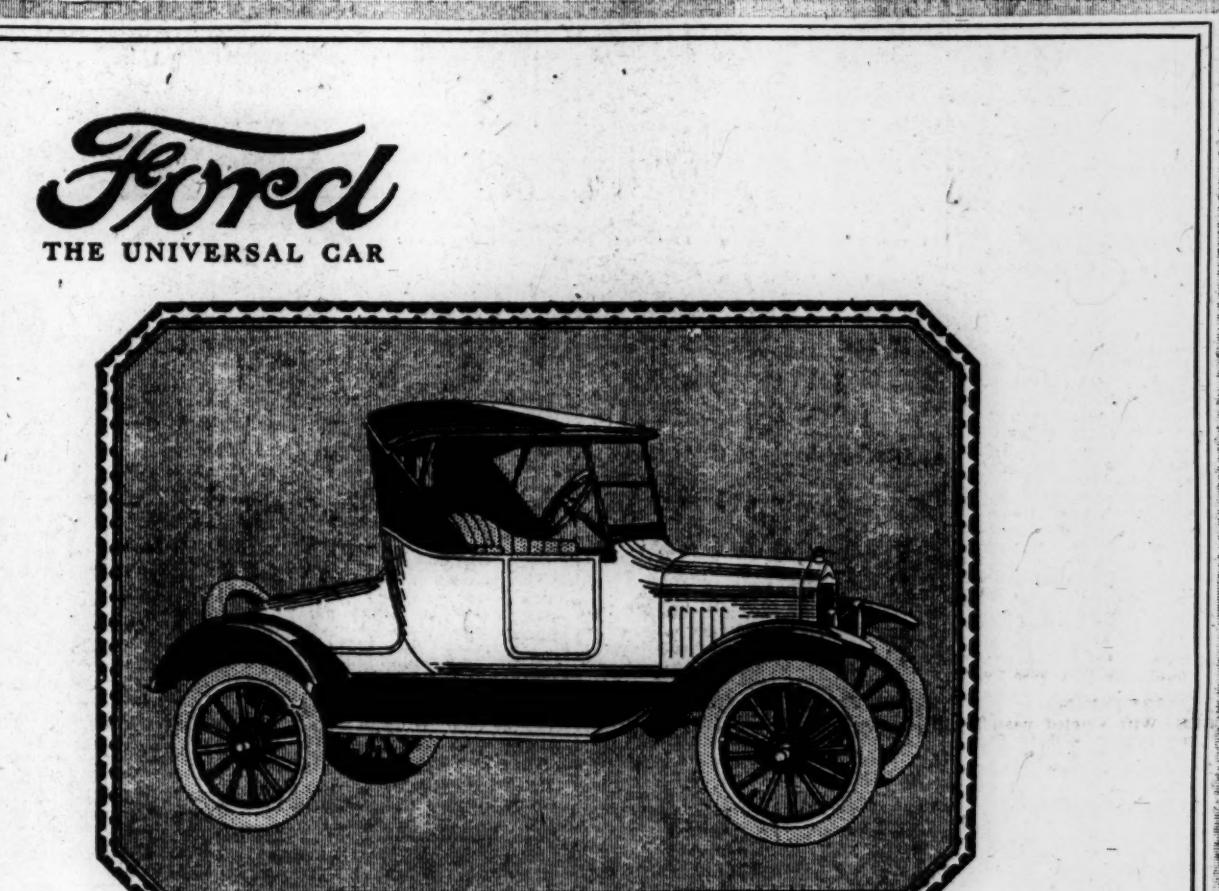
In 1896 the Santa Fe Railroad came through Canyon, and it is said that this little city was at that time the largest cattle shipping point in the world.

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### SYRIAN RATE OF INTEREST RISES

BEIRUT, Syria, Sept. 25 (Special Correspondence).—The Arabic Journal Al-Ahwal states that the Bank of Syria will in future allow interest at the rate of 3 per cent instead of 2 per cent on current Government accounts.



Business men—with whom the runabout has always been very popular—are well pleased with the changes embodied in this model.

Always rugged, the car has been made decidedly trimmer and more comfortable.

This result is obtained by raising the radiator and enlarging the cowl; making a decided improvement in looks and providing more leg room.

A well designed top and slanting windshield do their share toward adding a finished, clean-cut appearance.

Make it a point to see the other new models also on display in the nearest Ford dealer's show room.

These cars can be obtained through the Ford Weekly Purchase Plan.

For Particulars See Any Authorized Ford Dealer in Metropolitan Boston

*Ford*

CARS · TRUCKS · TRACTORS

# THE PAGE OF THE SEVEN ARTS

## Reactions of a Reader

**I**F ANY man could recover the glamour and the savage splendor of prehistoric Ireland, that man would be James Stephens. Of this "The Crock of Gold" convinced us long ago. He has now, in his "Deirdre" (New York: The Macmillan Company, \$2.50) set forth his own version of the story of the "loveliest woman that moves in the world" and her flight to Scotland with the sons of Ulseec, painting the beauty and the bravery of those radiant times against a background woven of intense green and gold. All is color and action, the style a flowing rhythm which soothes and satisfies. It will come back to you as you read—the mystery and the majesty and the stark simplicity of existence in those half-legendary days. The noble exploits of the Red Branch Knights, the renowned home of Conachair, King of Ulster, Emain Macha, an immense circular structure having a 10-acre circumference, its roofs "painted in broad reaches of red and green and orange"; the wonders of the apartments and their appurtenances of gold and silver and bronze. For then "all arts were household arts, all crafts were arts, and the knowledge of these was culture." Leisure to fashion all things for comeliness, valor to countenance however daring a defense of the right, disposition for amazing extremes of indulgence and denial—these elements blended in a society quite beyond the grasp of the sophisticated mind.

M. W.

## Annual Chicago No-Jury Show

Special from Monitor Bureau

Chicago, Oct. 8

**T**HE Chicago season of exhibitions has been opened by the Chicago No-Jury Society of Artists, a national organization with a showing of 315 works of art by 200 men and women, at the Marshall Field & Co. picture galleries. It augurs well for the wider introduction of contemporary artists that a leading department store should loan its galleries and use its publicity to help an independent movement along.

The exhibition is a purely spontaneous sign of the times. The No-Jury Society, governed by one officer, a president, invited painters and sculptors from entire North America, the only barrier being a membership fee to the society. No jury, no honors, and no prizes. No one could take precedence, as the rule calls for hanging pictures alphabetically according to the name of the artist, and the sizes of canvases were held to the maximum of one canvas 60 inches in width by 84 height from a painter, or two small canvases not exceeding 40 inches in their longest measurement. The entries fill the entire suite of pictor galleries, and had more space been needed it would have been provided. The installation is dignified and pleasing, and, strange to say, the alphabetical rule of arrangement has not resulted in extraordinary effects. The hanging committee is to be congratulated.

Given the above facts, let us remember that a no-jury society is a loose organization of individuals. Each wants to speak for himself from his own point of view regardless of traditions and standards.

The public came eagerly the opening day. The numbers compared favorably with the viewers at a big show at the Art Institute. Those who looked for sensations failed to find them and there was outspoken disappointment that it was all serious in spite of the variety of ideas. The arrogant follower of so-called "new art" must have been busy elsewhere, as there are just a few efforts toward "cubism" and the strange and indefinite. Here and there a canvas from a trained technician is able to assert itself from the mass of the untaught; but never mind that, the intention of the no-jury plan is to afford opportunity to the hundredth man—perhaps a Pavis de Chavannes—unrecognized by the conservatives of the older order.

In the 65 years since the first art exhibition in Chicago, the harmony existing between artists and galleries and the public is a matter for wonder. Last year, when the no-jury group happened in numbers to control the jury of the Chicago Society of Artists, and the annual exhibition at the Art Institute took on a no-jury character.

Nowadays think of reading Wilkie Collins or the Frenchman, Gaboriau; for nearly all are engaged with Mr. Phillips Oppenheim or Mr. J. S. Fletcher. Indeed, it is extremely difficult to dodge Mr. Fletcher, whose publishers send out two new novels of his simultaneously. Reading "Ripping Ruby" (New York, G. P. Putnam's Sons, \$2), we realize that the author must have the brain of a literary prestidigitator: characters and incidents force themselves upon his attention, he tosses them in a blanket ceiling high, then lets them fall into any shape they will. Neither characterization nor description nor style count in the least; for the action is supreme. Why bother to paint portraits? No reader can pause to savor the niceties of this business of writing; he is on to the fourth murder. Of course, we realize that we have placed ourselves irrevocably beyond the pale by failing to finish this tale at one reading. We took it in three installments, if the whole truth must be known, and we found it as obvious as the average motion picture plot. We were pretty sure the case hinged upon a precious stone, we knew that those four men would fall victims to the knife of the mysterious Chinaman who never is surprised in action, even though the entire London police force is upon his heels. In the end, it was a trifle tame to see nothing more sensational than a stone tossed beneath the flying feet of "Ripping Ruby," about to win the Derby. They tell us this book is not an example of Mr. Fletcher's best work; so perhaps we had better say no more until we have read "The Markenmore Mystery"—if we ever do.

Reading a paper by Mr. A. Edward Newton is always a pleasant venture.

## Boston Food Fair

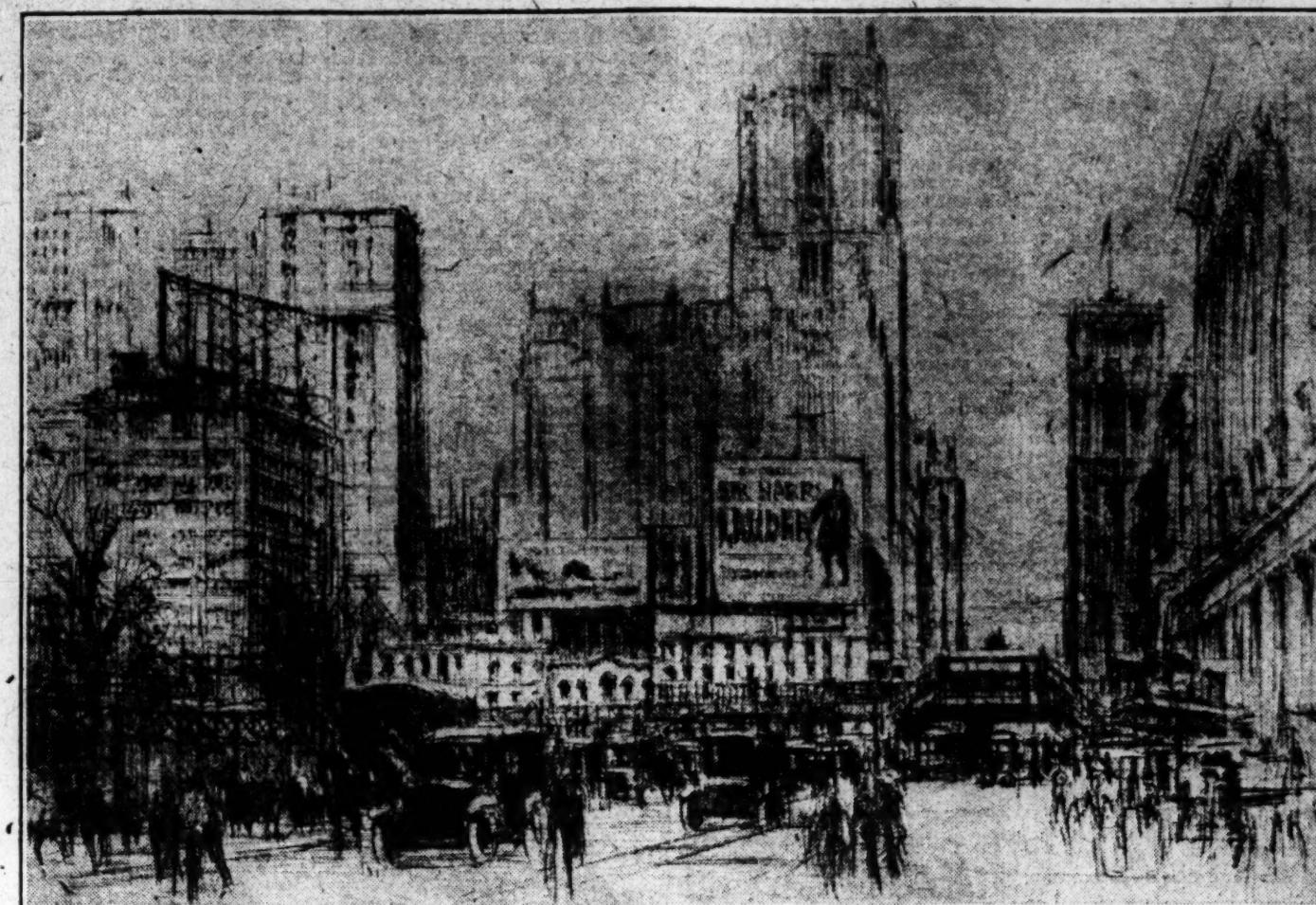
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NOW OPEN  
1 P.M. to 10 P.M.  
Interesting Exhibits, Lectures, Music,  
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ADMISSION 35¢  
INCLUDING WAR TAX

Have you tried the  
**MARION INN**  
AT  
1443 BEACON ST., BROOKLINE  
(Near Coolidge Corner)  
A Few Rooms Available for Winter  
Tea Room Open Afternoons to 5 P.M.  
Dinners from 6 P.M. \$1.50  
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Delicious Home-Cooked Meals  
**THE WINTHROP**  
1601 Beacon St., Brookline. Tel. Ekin. 2025  
Evening or Sunday Dinner, \$1

CONCORD, N. H.

**Nardini's**  
GENERAL



Courtesy of Casson Gallery, Boston

"Forty-Second Street," From One of the Etchings Recently Made by William Walcot in New York City

## Music News and Reviews

### Opening Concert of the Boston Symphony

The first concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Pierre Monteux, conductor, took place yesterday afternoon in Symphony Hall. The program: Beethoven's Symphony No. 7 in A major; Brahms' Variations on a Theme by Haydn; Dukas' "La Perle"; Strauss' "Salome's Dance from the musical drama "Salome."

As considerable publicity was given early, paintings and small sculptures came from nearly 100 different art groups in cities and towns from Maine to California and Texas to Minnesota. Activities are alive fully a month earlier this year. The Art Institute opened today a display of stage models by Julian Dove for the Chicago Civic Opera, and stage decorations done by John Wenger of New York. These miniature settings for "Boris Godounoff," "Carmen," "The Love of Three Kings," "Die Meistersinger," "Tristan and Isolde," "Elysian Fields," "Edipo Re," "The Jewess," and "Madame Butterfly" whet the desire to see the gorgeous presentment on the Auditorium stage itself.

With the art of lighting there is a transformation in stage pictures. Color in music and in atmosphere and spectacular scenes offers quite as much to many devotees of grand opera as the solo performances of grand opera stars. With the news of stage art, the writer dares to suggest to all promoters of publicity for grand opera, that they make more of that beauty which appeals to the eyes.

The Austin, Oak Park and River Forest Art League, the villages fringing west of the city, have paintings by their resident artists at the Hamilton Club this month. The league has 500 members, including private collectors and artists in its ranks. With men of national reputation, the standards are high and the whole community of schools and social life make this annual affair a success. At the Paleteau and Chisel Club Karl Ouren is exhibiting and Dorothy Visju Anderson is at Thurbers, while Ivan Olinsky's portraits are in the Anderson gallery.

L. M. McC.

## RESTAURANTS

### CHICAGO

**Ye Piccadilly**  
A Restaurant of Refinement  
1124 BOYLSTON ST.  
Its cheerful atmosphere and dependable service will appeal to those of taste and refinement. Table d'Hôte Luncheon 86c  
Dinner 75c. Special Sunday Dinner from 12 noon to 2:30 P.M. \$1.50 and \$3.00  
Also à la Carte.

**THE KENSINGTON LUNCH**  
SPECIALIZED ON RESTRICTED CHICKEN  
Lunch \$1.50. Special \$2.50  
Other dinners \$3.00. 5:30 P.M. to 7 P.M.  
857 Boylston St., Corner Exeter (Up one flight)

**BROOKLINE, MASS.**

Have you tried the  
**MARION INN**  
AT  
1443 BEACON ST., BROOKLINE  
(Near Coolidge Corner)  
A Few Rooms Available for Winter  
Tea Room Open Afternoons to 5 P.M.  
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CONCORD, N. H.

**Nardini's**  
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## THE HOUSEHOLD PAGE

## A New Invitation to the Cook

WHAT is the sauce piquante which, added to hard work, produces an enjoyable occupation? Is it interest, which poured over commonplace tasks relieves their dryness, banishes the flatness of their flavor? Most housekeepers today are using that fillip to their labors which is supplied by a study of domestic economy; only a very few, however, realize the tang which is given to the constantly-recurring task of cooking by a sauce compounded of imagination well-blended with knowledge concerning the ingredients of their handiwork.

Food specialists from time to time have counseled instruction at meal time by means of conversation about the production and manufacture of the foods on the table, and occasionally in the midst of that "number of things" which come up for settlement during the hours of eating, the wise and obedient has discoursed about cabbages as well as kings; but the kings have a way of dominating finally.

To put the theory to the test, how much do we know about flavoring extracts? Whence come their ingredients? How are they combined and held together? What are we justified in expecting from them? What constitutes in their case a pure food product? These questions rose up suddenly before the writer, pointing admonishing fingers, when she discovered lately some extracts new to her, which, while selling at standard prices, are of double strength. This signifies that each bottle goes twice as far as a bottle of equal capacity and equal price put out by other firms, because the amount of flavoring called for in the usual recipe, with these extracts, in all cases except vanilla may be halved. In the case of vanilla two-thirds of the standard amount is used. The concentration of the essence results in less evaporation with these double-strength flavors than occurs in more diluted ones and this condition also adds considerably to the success of the former.

## The Factory

Obviously this comparatively new product offers an opportunity to economize. Some economies, however, cost dearer than Benjamin Franklin's whistle, and the writer determined that before lining her shelf with these bottles she would find out something about flavoring extracts in general and also visit the particular factory where the economy brand is made. First, she discovered that when "standard strength" is spoken of it means that the flavoring extract is there in the full proportion demanded by the officials in Washington who watch over our foods, and that the brand she was investigating exceeds this standard by 100 per cent in the case of all the extracts except vanilla, which exceeds it by 65 2-3 per cent.

How can it be done? To find out, the writer went to one of the four factories where the extracts are made. The answer proved to be that certain facilities of manufacture and certain opportunities for economy in production and shipping are utilized, and that, furthermore, the company is contented to make a smaller profit than that made in other establishments.

The excellence of the materials is superlative. Lemon and orange flavors are imported from Italy, whereas the oil is expressed from the skins by hand, a method which yields a finer flavor than has been achieved by the operations of any machine. It is this oil, not the juice from the pulp, which supplies the flavor. The vanilla "beans"—which, as a matter of fact, are not "beans" at all, but the fruit of an orchid—are brought here from Mexico, because, although these may be gathered in other climes, the Mexican variety is the finest. So in the case of all the fruit flavors, vegetable flavor (celery and onion) and spices, the very best materials are imported, however distant their origin. The flowery fields of Persia and the great forests of Ceylon are searched for fruits and spices.

The machinery of production is thoroughly competent. Tanks so lined as to be proof against corrosion have their heat regulated by meticulously adjusted automatic thermostats, and in these tanks the essences are maintained at exactly the right temperature for precisely the right length of time, after which they flow down through pipes to the floor below, where they pass through tubing into the bottles in which we buy them.

## Blended Flavors

The writer has made some successful experiments in the blending of the many flavors manufactured. There are 22 of them. Almond added to vanilla produces a subtle flavor which is stressed yet further by the addition of lemon. Nutmeg and cinnamon extracts added to lemon give an interesting flavor to sauces and frostings. Clove and allspice extracts give

character to tomato bisque and to cheese dishes. Below we publish recipes for breads flavored with anise and mace, which are truly delicious. A combination of clove extract with peach extract gives zest to a pudding. Pineapple added to the raspberry extract makes a dainty ice cream or sherbet; and if a strawberry taste is preferred, a little lemon extract added to the strawberry makes it much more positive.

The result of having a shelfful of these extracts is that familiar dishes appear with new flavors, the making of which entertains the cook and the eating of which rejoices the family.

## Mace Rolls

One-fourth teaspoonful of double strength mace extract, 1 cupful of milk, 1 cake of compressed yeast, 1/4 cupful of butter, 1/4 cupful of lukewarm water, 1 whole egg, 1/4 cupful of sugar, 1 egg yolk, 1 teaspoonful of salt, 2 1/2 to 3 cupfuls of flour. Heat milk until lukewarm, add the yeast which has been softened in the lukewarm water, and 2 cupfuls of the flour; beat until blended, cover. Keep in a warm place and let rise until light. Add the salt, sugar, the butter, melted, the egg and egg yolk beaten together, and the mace flavoring. Add the rest of the flour—adding just enough to make the dough knead easily. Knead until the dough responds quickly to the pressure of the finger and allow to rise again until double in bulk. Shape into small round rolls, place side by side, cover with a pan and let rise until quite puffy. Make a deep crease in the middle of each biscuit with the handle of a wooden spoon and then press the edges together.

## Anise Seed Bread

1 teaspoonful of double strength anise seed extract, 1 cupful of scalded milk, 1 cupful of boiling water, two, tablespoonfuls of fat, two, tablespoonfuls of salt, one cake compressed yeast, 1/4 cupful lukewarm water, 4 cupfuls of white flour, 2 cupfuls of whole wheat flour, 3 tablespoonfuls of molasses. Add fat to water and milk in a large bowl. Add salt and molasses. Soften the yeast in lukewarm water, and when milk and water are lukewarm, add. Carefully sift in the white and then all but one cupful of the whole wheat flour. Mix thoroughly, then add remaining flour. Knead on a slightly floured board until the mixture is smooth and elastic. Set in a greased bowl to rise, put in a warm place and cover. Let rise over night,

## New Uses for Surplus Wool

[N THESE days of universal knitting and crocheting there is often an accumulation of wool left over, and the writer has used up her surplus in the following ways:

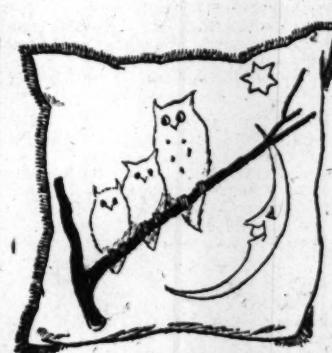
The idea of wool-embroidered cushion covers first presented itself. A suitable black fabric was cut into shapes according to the sizes and shapes of the cushion required. Then bold quaint designs were chalked on the surface, and strands of wool suitable in texture and color to the subject were selected and the embroidery



Underwood &amp; Underwood

## Art Aprons

These Aprons Seem Worn in Obedience to a Decree of Fashion Rather Than as a Measure of Protection. The Dutch Apron Has Good Lines and the Panel Apron Is Especially Becoming to the Full Figure



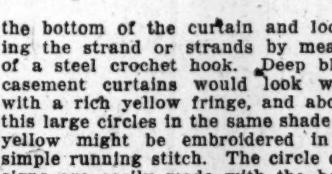
No Wonder the Moon Laughs at Them! They Have Done a Queer Thing

Nature Is Full of Surprises! These Charming Creatures Have Strutted Out of the Wool Remnant Bag and Taken Up Their Abode on a Sofa Cushion

executed in stitches that gave the idea of substance to the design.

Each cushion was finished round the edge with brush braid in a conspicuous shade, inserted between the front and back part of the cover. These edges were carefully stitched together and a small opening left for the insertion of the stuffing.

Casement cloth curtains are much



No Wonder the Moon Laughs at Them! They Have Done a Queer Thing



Nature Is Full of Surprises! These Charming Creatures Have Strutted Out of the Wool Remnant Bag and Taken Up Their Abode on a Sofa Cushion

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Casement cloth curtains are much

improved by the addition of wool fringe, which is easily made by cutting the wool into short equal lengths and then inserting one or more strands through punctures made in

the bottom of the curtain and looping the strand or strands by means of a steel crochet hook.

Deep blue casement curtains would look well with a rich yellow fringe, and above this large circles in the same shade of yellow might be embroidered in a simple running stitch. The circle designs are easily made with the help of a plate and a piece of school chalk.

These difficulties are overcome if one gets from the mill timber, with mitered edges and uses it as valance, whose sides project four or five inches from the wall on either end. Strips of molding, a narrower one below, can be attached with brads to the valance, giving a cornice effect. The moldings are effective if enameled in the predominating color of the furnishings, for instance, an interesting blue.

A valance of this kind retains the free light quality of the porch while serving to cover the curtain rods.

Curtains are needed only at the extremities of the window groups. The effect gained is very trim and pleasing.

It has unusual adhesive qualities and only one application of a drop of water is necessary. Best and poorest materials need 75c a box. Sent on receipt of price. Free samples sent on request. To be had of dealers, or CHARLES MEYER, Mfg. Co., 1808, 11 East 23rd Street, NEW YORK.

Send 10 cents for trial package.

JOHN WALES, 445 W. 28th St. N.Y.C.

ONE POUND BOX PARCEL POST PREPAID FOR \$1.00 OR TWO POUNDS FOR \$1.85

Allema's Well Known Assorted Fancy Cookies 2 lbs. \$1.75 including pp.

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4 fold 150 sheets to make 12

5 fold 100 sheets to make 12

6 fold 75 sheets to make 12

7 fold 60 sheets to make 12

8 fold 50 sheets to make 12

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## BUSINESS LEADERS SAY WALL STREET GLOOM OVERDONE

**Business Continues at Good Pace Despite Market Pessimism—Securities Decline**

**NEW YORK, Oct. 13 (Special)—** There has been very little change in conditions surrounding the market for securities, or in the market itself. By some observers it is claimed that the short interest has been extended materially. Those who have taken a particularly gloomy view of things have asserted that liquidation has gone steadily forward.

If the exact facts could be learned, probably, it would be found that the short interest in some stocks is larger and in others smaller than it was a week ago. The indications are that operators in stocks, particularly in Wall Street, have taken too gloomy a view of business conditions in this country. In fact, the assertion has been made this week by various prominent observers outside of the financial district of New York that this is actually the case.

Ralph Budd, president of the Great Northern Railway, returned to St. Paul a few days ago after spending nearly two weeks in New York and Washington. While here he said that unquestionably the perspective of Wall Street observers regarding conditions in the United States had been affected adversely by the depression in the stock market. Upon his return to St. Paul he was quoted as saying that people in the east were altogether too pessimistic.

### Pessimists Too Numerous

There is no place in the United States where more accurate reports regarding the business of this country can be obtained, than in Washington. Prominent leaders in the present Administration have been quoted within the last few days as expressing the opinion confidently that prosperity is here to stay. They believe that the fear of frequent outbreaks of bank runs, of coming depression is unjustified, and they hold that industry is at a normal level and in a sound condition.

Of course, skeptical stock market interests might easily claim that these men were taking this position in order to bolster up the Administration, and to pave the way for a Republican victory in the elections next year. After making due allowance for whatever may have been said for political purposes, no fair-minded person would undertake to assert that President Coolidge or Secretary of the Treasury Mellon, for instance, would misrepresent business conditions in this country in statements that they knew would be broadcast throughout the land.

### Buying Stocks Outright

It is always a good sign, for instance, when the stocks of the leading corporations in the hands of brokers decrease and the amount transferred to margin increases every day. After making due allowance for whatever may have been said for political purposes, no fair-minded person would undertake to assert that President Coolidge or Secretary of the Treasury Mellon, for instance, would misrepresent business conditions in this country in statements that they knew would be broadcast throughout the land.

**Official Figures of the United States Steel Corporation show that on Sept. 29 investors' holdings of the common stock of that company amounted to 4,024,044 shares, or 79.17 per cent of the total issue. These figures compared with the total on June 30. The increase in value of the stock since the first of all, that people have money to invest, and secondly, that they are not afraid to put it in the common stock of an industrial corporation.**

That the business of the United States has not fallen off to any extent, taken as a whole, is conclusively demonstrated in official figures relative to coal production in the United States.

It cannot be emphasized too strongly that the wheat farmers can do more to help themselves, if they will only set themselves to the task, than can be done for them at Washington, or at any point outside of their own territory.

### Watching Europe Closely

It was encouraging to note that the American Federation of Labor in convention at Portland, Ore., went on record a few days ago against launching into the political field through the formation of a separate Labor Party. In England there is already such a party that is a dominant factor in the House of Commons. Seemingly the time has not come for such an organization in this country. At any rate, the action of the federation was regarded as having been along conservative lines, and was well received by the industrial districts.

The European situation continues to be watched closely, particularly by our international bankers and corporations that do an extensive export business under anything like normal conditions. The belief still prevails here that the situation between Germany and France will be kept constantly in hand by the French and British governments, and that the companies will be able to find a basis for negotiations that will be accepted by France and her allies, will be found and will be carried forward until a settlement is reached. The importance to Europe of such an outcome, and to a great extent to this country, cannot be measured.

There were domestic developments, such as the failure of the directors of the Southern Cotton to be able to meet this demand, and still another reduction in crude oil prices in California, ranging from 2 to 28 cents per barrel, that temporarily affected railroad and oil stocks, but they were regarded by broad-minded observers as only of minor importance, in comparison with the bigger features of the general situation in this country and Europe.

## FEDERAL COTTON CONSUMED REPORT

**WASHINGTON, Oct. 13—Cotton consumed during September totaled 485,355 bales of lint and 49,587 of linters, compared with 491,604 of lint and 47,998 of linters in August this year and 494,012 of lint and 61,474 of linters in September last year. The United States Census Bureau announced today.**

The German Cabinet has issued a decree that henceforth all taxes in Germany must be paid in gold instead of in paper marks.

## New York Stock Market Price Range for the Week Ended Saturday, October 13, 1923

| Yr. 1923 | Div. | Sales | High          | Low  | Last Change | Net | Yr. 1923 | Div. | Company | Sales       | High              | Low | Last Change | Net  | Yr. 1923 | Div. | Company | Sales        | High            | Low  | Last Change | Net |      |   |
|----------|------|-------|---------------|------|-------------|-----|----------|------|---------|-------------|-------------------|-----|-------------|------|----------|------|---------|--------------|-----------------|------|-------------|-----|------|---|
| 22       | 7    | 5     | Adams Express | 180  | 70          | 50  | +1       | 21   | 1       | Chi R I & P | 4500              | 244 | 32          | -22% | -        | 23   | 1       | Kane City So | 2300            | 184  | 14          | +4% | -    |   |
| 54       | 31   | 3     | Ad Rumely pf  | 100  | 314         | 314 | -14      | 85   | 60      | 6           | Chi R I & P 6% pf | 200 | 684         | 68   | -5%      | -    | 51      | 1            | Kane City So pf | 400  | 524         | 51  | -1%  | - |
| 72       | 5    | 4     | Air Reduction | 600  | 62          | 62  | -2       | 94   | 73      | 7           | Chi R I & P 6% pf | 500 | 804         | 78   | +2%      | -    | 32      | 1            | Kelly Spring T  | 1850 | 24          | 22  | +2%  | - |
| 16       | 5    | 4     | Air Rumely    | 100  | 51          | 51  | -2       | 100  | 24      | 24          | Chi R I & P 6% pf | 500 | 804         | 78   | +2%      | -    | 100     | 1            | Kayne Ind       | 1200 | 37          | 35  | -1%  | - |
| 14       | 4    | 4     | Alaska Gold   | 100  | 314         | 314 | -14      | 85   | 60      | 6           | Chi R I & P 6% pf | 600 | 174         | 164  | -14      | -    | 123     | 1            | Kennecott Cop   | 6200 | 34          | 32  | -2%  | - |
| 14       | 4    | 4     | Alaska Juncal | 2400 | 47          | 47  | -2       | 76   | 65      | 6           | Cluet Peabody pf  | 500 | 85          | 65   | -2       | -    | 32      | 1            | Kennecott Cop   | 6200 | 34          | 32  | -2%  | - |
| 108      | 95   | 6     | Al Am Cables  | 100  | 97          | 97  | -1       | 110  | 101     | 4           | Cluet Peabody pf  | 100 | 103         | 103  | -1       | -    | 116     | 1            | Keystone Tire   | 200  | 23          | 23  | -1%  | - |
| 108      | 95   | 6     | Al Am Cables  | 100  | 97          | 97  | -1       | 110  | 101     | 4           | Col Ford & Iron   | 100 | 214         | 214  | -1       | -    | 123     | 1            | Krege Co        | 500  | 235         | 228 | -12% | - |
| 108      | 95   | 6     | Al Am Cables  | 100  | 97          | 97  | -1       | 110  | 101     | 4           | Col Ford & Iron   | 100 | 214         | 214  | -1       | -    | 100     | 1            | Kayser Ind      | 1200 | 37          | 35  | -1%  | - |
| 108      | 95   | 6     | Al Am Cables  | 100  | 97          | 97  | -1       | 110  | 101     | 4           | Col Ford & Iron   | 100 | 214         | 214  | -1       | -    | 123     | 1            | Kayser Ind      | 1200 | 37          | 35  | -1%  | - |
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## BRITISH JOURNALISTS MEET IN CONFERENCE

## HARROGATE, Sept. 22 (Special Correspondence)—Speaking to the British Institute of Journalists at their recent conference, the retiring president, Frederick Peaker, touched on two important points in connection with the duties and power of the press. He said that journalists had often to listen to speeches on the so-called "lies" of the capitalist press. But he knew, he said, the enormous trouble taken by newspapers to verify the accuracy of their news. Lying was not deliberate. Mistakes were made, of course, but, considering the speed at which newspapers had to work, the wonder was that there were not more mistakes.

The other point was a plea for clean journalism. Mr. Peaker alluded to the tendency to give nauseous details in divorce and unclean criminal cases. He said that more depended on journalists in this direction than was generally understood. Ninety per cent of the young people in the country got no education after the age of 14 except what they gained from the newspapers and periodicals. He hoped that members of the Institute of Journalists would not provide such material for their papers.

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## Boston, Tel. Back Bay 1781.

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| <b>Jacksonville</b><br><i>(Continued)</i><br>MRS. SADIE HILL<br>Successor to<br>Wienecke & Brotherton<br>Importer and Designer of Exclusive<br>Millinery<br>301 Main St., Jacksonville, Fla. | <b>Atlanta</b><br><i>(Continued)</i><br>J. P. ALLEN & CO.<br>46-48 WHITEMALL ST.<br>EXCLUSIVE READY-TO-WEAR<br>for Women, Junior Girls and Children<br>SMARTEST FASHIONS IN MILLINERY<br>SHOPS AND ACCESSORIES OF FASHION<br>To shop at Allen's is to be always well dressed. | <b>Oklahoma City</b><br><i>(Continued)</i><br>Over Sixty Different Departments<br>replete at all seasons with the<br>prevailing fashions—<br>Moderately priced—<br><b>BORABALI-BROWN</b><br>Main St., Oklahoma City, Okla.                                      | <b>Tulsa</b><br><i>(Continued)</i><br>ROSSE-CASEBEER<br>FURNITURE CO.<br>"Where Price and Quality Meet"<br>FURNITURE RUGS<br>DRAPERS<br>511 So. Main St. Tulsa, Okla.  | <b>Dallas</b><br><i>(Continued)</i><br>Visitors at the<br><b>STATE FAIR<br/>OF TEXAS</b><br>Dallas, Oct. 13-28<br>Are cordially invited to visit the<br>Booth of<br><b>THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE<br/>MONITOR</b><br>Midway in Exhibition Hall   | <b>Fort Worth</b><br><i>(Continued)</i><br><b>Jackson's</b><br>WOMAN'S SPECIALTY<br>SHOP<br>1001 Houston Street<br>Fall Showing<br>Suits, Coats, Frocks<br>of distinct individuality<br><b>LADD FURNITURE<br/>&amp; CARPET CO.</b><br>Quality Good Prices Right<br>704 Houston Street<br>ROSS H. LOOMIS<br>Walk-Over<br>Shoe Shop—Hosiery<br>Quality Service, Durability<br>Fair Prices 811 Houston  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |   |
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# MUSIC OF THE WORLD

## Evolution and Revolution of the Carl Rosa Opera Company

By W. H. HADDON SQUIRE

LIKE the wardrobes they inherit and the works they perform, peregrinating opera companies in England, if not actually shabby, are often the worse for wear. From time to time most of us, hoping for the best and anticipating the worst, have renewed the adventure of attending one of their performances. The familiar "realistic" stage settings, curiously akin to the art ideals which still linger epitomized, as it were, in theatrical landladies' sitting-rooms; the phenomena of lighting by which day merges into night and back again in a series of bumps; the incredible procession of throaty Fausts, Tannhäusers, Lohengrins, Rudolfs and Pinkertons, "pride in their ports, defiance in their eyes"; the ample Bohemian Girls, Elissas, Elisabeths, Butterflies and Carmen's; the chorus wearing strange vestures and still stranger gestures; the queer unexpected orchestral noises; who had not known it all since childhood? Yet, somehow or other, these companies still retain the affection of the provinces, in spite of gayly-clad and unclad revues which combine ancient humor with up-to-date stage methods.

**History of Company**

Until Sir Thomas Beecham took his opera company on tour a few years ago the Carl Rosa Company had, without serious challenge, reigned supreme since 1869. To English people it is an institution so rooted that, as with other familiar things, few know its history. This, one might say, really began in New York in 1867 when Carl Rosa (Rose), a German violinist touring in America, married the famous singer, Madame Parepa. His wife's success on the stage led Rosa to organize the opera company which was destined to play an important part in the English musical life of the seventies, eighties and nineties.

To London and the provinces this company gave for the first time in England, or for the first time in English, such works as "The Flying Dutchman," "Rienzi," "Lohengrin," "Siegfried," "Aida," "Carmen," "Mignon," "La Bohème," "Hansel and Gretel," "André Chénier" and Mozart's early opera, "Bastien and Bastienne." It produced during the same period native operas by Stanford, Mackenzie, Goring Thomas, Cowen and MacCunn; works in which, as Marie Antoinette's milliner said, "there is nothing new except what is forgotten." They are now completely forgotten but it is doubtful whether the present generation would find them new.

For many years, however, the Carl Rosa has not appealed to those cultivated audiences which formerly were its chief support. Handicapped in an artistic sense by the ever-hardening crust of its own traditions, it forsook the intelligentsia for the unintelligent and limited its activities to giving "popular" operas in ultra-popular style. The company has just been sold to Mr. H. B. Phillips, who in a long conversation with the writer discussed the whole problem of touring opera and the plans he has formed, for the future.

**Mr. Phillips' Policy**

Mr. Phillips has had considerable experience in opera-direction. He was associated with the Quinton and Beecham enterprises and owned the Harrison-Frewin Company, which later was absorbed by Carl Rosa. "Now," he remarked, "I have bought myself back again."

Asked about his policy Mr. Phillips said, "I am out to popularize opera with the man in the street, who in the provinces gets little chance of understanding it. The base of Ireland—I am Irish—is doing things tomorrow; the base of touring opera is doing things yesterday—I mean the cast-iron tradition, the old-fashioned staging, the inarticulate diction and absurd translations, the conventionalized acting, the lack of cohesion caused by cutting—even characters are cut to save expense—the impossible lighting and indifferent orchestral playing. The ordinary citizen may understand drama and even revue—they are, so to speak, brought to him—but before he can get to an operatic work itself he has to brave all the obstacles I have mentioned."

"Apropos of clear diction—to which, personally, I attach the greatest value—a well-known English tenor came to me the other day and offered to sing Rudolph in 'La Bohème.' I gladly accepted and said, 'Of course, you'll sing in English.' To my astonishment he replied: 'I can't, I only know it in Italian—but that will be all right, the audience never hear the words and they won't know what I am singing in.' Can you blame the T. B. M. (tired business man) if he goes to sleep or goes out? That is not the way to persuade the man in the street to become a man in the theater."

As a first aid to his audiences, Mr. Phillips has arranged for the sale of

the smaller artists, opera need not spell bankruptcy."

"Yes," he continued, "I am only running one company. With two, I have found that theater managers and the public are always firmly convinced that the better is elsewhere. It is like the hotels of ... in the South of Ireland. Staying at either, one regrets not being at the other."

By the end of the present tour the revolution of the Carl Rosa will, it is hoped, be largely a fait accompli. Leaving the theater, the writer recalled the aphorism of another Phillips—Wendell—who said in 1853: "Revolutions are not made; they come." In the world of opera, like many of its patrons, they seem to make a habit of coming late.

a condensed version of every libretto, this brochure, he said, was eagerly bought.

A long step in the evolution of the Carl Rosa has been taken by the engagement of Mr. William T. Wilson as producer. His work in the spectacular and very successful "Decameron Nights" will be remembered by the many thousands of Londoners who went to Drury Lane. Like Gordon Craig, Mr. Phillips believes that it is disastrous in the theater to have seven directors instead of one, and quoted the Exmoor parson who declared that the ark would never have been built if Noah had called in a committee. Mr. Wilson, therefore, will exercise autocratic control of the stage. He is exchanging the old clothes of opera for new in inventing and designing new scenery, costumes, and lighting, and will deal ruthlessly with those ancient conventions of operatic acting which share their relationship to art with the "physical jerks" of the drill sergeant. Even operatic twilights and dawns will not be permitted their former idiosyncrasies, as the company is to carry its own lighting plant with "dimmers"—possessed by few provincial theaters complete. A "panorama" cloth and interchangeable scenery will abolish half the railway haulage which, with a hundred artists, is no small item of expense.

In discussing English opera, Mr. Phillips said: "I am in the near future producing three native works. 'Bubbles,' by Hubert Bath, one of our conductors, will be given for the first time at Dublin early in November. This is a short opera—already known among the company," he remarked gravely, "as Bath-Bubbles. It takes 40 minutes, and is founded on Lady Gregory's delightful and popular play, 'Spreading the News.' The other works are 'The Three Musketeers,' by Isidore de Lara, and Pierrot and Pierrette," by Holbrooke. Another novelty is, if I may put it so, an old one. I am endeavoring to restore to its former importance—perhaps with an eye on the box office—one of the most neglected features of opera, the ballet. We now give the 'Faust' ballet in its entirety, and also that of 'Carmen' and 'Samson and Delilah.' This policy has already achieved great success.

To the question, "Can opera be made to pay?" Mr. Phillips replied,

"It is paying. If one offers a really good ensemble and refuses to give stars big salaries at the expense of

by and by ask for a more complicated system than that of semi-tones, which is used in the piano. If it does, then the piano as an instrument must disappear from use, and just as we have adapted the old clavichord music of Bach to the piano, so those who come after us will adapt our piano music, I imagine, to their instruments. They will arrange music of Debussy, if it still survives, in their scheme of sonorities.

"There seem to be times, before a genius writes and after he has gone, when composers of no particular significance hold sway. Such composers write music that is popularly demanded. They are your Kalkbrenners and your Clementis, who invent pieces that test virtuosity and brilliance. They are succeeded by a Beethoven or a Mendelssohn; and after a musical famine, you have a feast again. It is hard to realize that Mendelssohn should have felt impelled to put the word 'serious' to a set of variations. He obviously did so because so much music of a cheap sort was written and applauded everywhere about him. He thought he needed to use the designation, to show that he was aiming higher than his contemporaries. I said that Mozart was all sunshine; after him men wanted the tempestuous Beethoven. At the same time, too, they wanted the human voice of a Schubert to tell them that not all expression is Olympian; but that some of it is earthly. Schubert bade people to come down out of the clouds with their fancy and find paradise on the ground.

"Beethoven was at first recognized

by only a small circle of friends and admirers, as I understand the matter, and not by the public. There were few who realized his greatness. But whether he had immediate recognition as a composer or not, there is no doubt of his success as a pianist:

## A Glance Over the Summer Season in Germany

By PAUL SCHWERS

Berlin, Sept. 28

**I**F ANYBODY were to judge the present state of affairs in Germany by the overflow of musical life as presented itself in more or less festive garb throughout all parts of the country during the last summer, he would probably come to the conclusion that cares and troubles are practically unknown in this remarkable land—nay, that we are, in fact, reveling in life's pleasures.

Were it so? The typical German (I am speaking of the educated classes) is a strange being, endowed

as he is, with a dogged perseverance. His quartet is not seen likely to solve, in spite of his dogged perseverance. His quartet is a mere experiment, and it looks as if the composer would run the risk of sacrificing his vigorous talent if he persists in such fruitless endeavors much longer. Compositions by Fidelio Finke and Bruno Stürmer's string quartet proved to be abominable speculations that need not be discussed.

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**Salsburg Festival**

At Salzburg we had a festival inaugurated by the International Society for Contemporary Music. It is no doubt a very welcome idea that nations, separated by political antagonism, should set aside all animosity when called upon to join hands for the purpose of promoting art. But it is evidently not an easy matter to put this theory into practice without friction.

Hermann Scherchen, the youthful leader of the celebrated Museum Concerts, displays much vigor, and it is chiefly due to that the extremely liberal, not to say experimental, character of musical life in Frankfurt has of late become more and more noticeable. Mr. Scherchen will do well not to go too far in this direction, for speaking generally, the public of Frankfurt are by no means such a radically inclined set. Precaution, therefore, with regard to the latest productions is a thing we would advocate most urgently, as there is no denying that much chaff remains to be sifted from the wheat.

**New Music Week**

The New Music Week was intended

to give a display of the very pick of

contemporary music, but the difficulty

of filling seven programs with compositions

of first rate quality soon became

painfully apparent. Some judicious

cuts would, most certainly, have

proved advantageous. It would take

too long to go into details, so I will

restrict myself to remarking that

Ernst Krenek's concerto grosso,

Philip Yarnack's and Edward Erdmann's solo violin sonatas, Paul Hindemith's "Minstrel" Chamber

works for five wind instruments, his

"Songs to St. Mary," and Ernst Joch's

chamber symphony for 14 solo instru-

ments were the works that made the

strongest impression.

The English and American group

was well represented by Böls, Whit-

borne, Walton and Lord Berners. Böls

is unquestionably the most talented of

the four, and Whitborne's piano-forte

pieces are certainly go without merit.

Walton's string quartet is skillfully

worked out, but rather tame, and

Lord Berners' "Grotesque Waltzes"

might be witty if they contained more

musical substance. Darius Milhaud,

with a cleverly written quartet, and

Honegger, with an interesting viola

sonata, were the most conspicuous of

the French group.

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## THE HOME FORUM

## The Poet and Vortigern, and the Cat

THE Dramatist having sent me a book which he had promised when he left for the capital of the Hoosier State and his own library, I was fully occupied with it, sitting under the fluctuating gaslight, when the Poet, panting, entirely for my benefit, came in and threw himself into a chair. As throwing one's self into the kind of chairs which deck our attic is not only against our ethics but hazardous as well, I looked at him a little severely. "Two flights are bad enough," he managed to say, "but three—" he stopped talking, while he hunted a pillow, and in this merciful interval I managed to ask, "Did you ever hear of Vortigern?"

He turned so suddenly that he dropped the pillow and it fell on Pekoe, the yellow, bobbtailed cat with eyes the color of his fur, who had come in over the gutters and the fire-escape to spend the evening. "Did I ever hear of Vortigern? Did I ever go to school? Did I ever study English history?" Retrieving the pillow and placing it against his shoulder blades he went on reproach in his tones, as well as a mild scold for anyone so ignorant. "Know then that he was King of Britain for nearly twenty years, 445 to 454, and then he abdicated under pressure, and went on with his kinging from 468 to 481. Now wait!" he urged as I stirred a little restively. "He first figures in history for his treachery to the family of his predecessor, and his reign was made conspicuous by misfortunes to his country. He does not seem to have been noted for brilliancy, unless 'keeping his throne for so long can be called by that overworked word. He was a local king around the south of Herefordshire and the contiguous parts of Wales, but eventually was elected King by the Britons. He brought in the Saxons, too," ended the Poet vaguely, and leaning over the arm of his chair patted the impatient Pekoe.

I took this opportunity to say, "I know all that; I was asking you if you ever heard of 'Vortigern,' the Shakespearean forgery." "Oh, that!" he exclaimed in a tone that embraced all knowledge of it and a vigorous contempt besides; after which he settled himself comfortably and said, "No, never."

"It was written by William Henry Ireland, who was under twenty at the time and had already forged a good many documents which fooled the learned men of his time, even Boswell kissing the supposed relics of Shakespeare, on his knees." "I say—" protested the Poet, but after an interval in which he cogitated the veracity of all this, he subsided into a listening attitude and cried, "On with the discourse."

"His father, Samuel Ireland, was an

engraver who had begun life as a weaver. He was an author, too, and dealt in old books and curios. He had a habit of reading curious books to his son, and when he went to Stratford-on-Avon about 1794 he took the boy with him. Whether this atmosphere gave the young man the idea of imitating the bard or not, or the fact that the man who had forged the will of Shakespeare's father told his story to the older Ireland, and so planted

## Emulation

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The sun goes forth through rainbow showers  
To gather all of Heaven's flowers;  
It binds them with a lovely wreath,  
And dishes them in the sky's blue bowl.

Here on the freshened earth I, too,  
Will gather buds of every hue,  
And place them in a bright blue bowl  
To feed a color-famished soul.

Fanny de Groot Hastings.

novel idea. From the center of the garland which hung his street he suspended a basket of flowers upon which was poised a giant butterfly of silk, in batik coloring. A little lady who sold wool to the knitters of Bracieux had made her festoons of the bright colored skeins which were her wares. Not to be outdone in originality and suitability, the pastry maker made his festoons of egg shells, colored as for Easter and blown hollow. Two chains of these fragile ovals of color joined his shop with the bicycle dealer's across the way.

## "Like a Tree Planted by the Rivers of Water"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

ONE of the most perfect character sketches ever written is given in the first psalm. It is that of one whose name, nationality, creed, and social position are not mentioned. He is neither a hermit nor a nonentity, but an honorable and prosperous citizen of the world. He is called "blessed," because of the things he does, and because of the things he does not do. He does not walk "in the counsel of the ungodly," stand "in the way of sinners," or sit "in the seat of the scornful." He delights chiefly in one thing—"the law of the Lord"; and as everything he does is in accordance with this law, he is in consequence orderly, systematic, and law-abiding. He likes the company of the good, for he belongs to "the congregation of the righteous"; and he is prosperous and happy. Only one thing counts with this single-hearted character,—the pursuit of righteousness. For that reason his whole story may be told in a few words: he is "like a tree planted by the rivers of water," always true to type, and the type that of the righteous.

Two kinds of men are contrasted in this psalm—the righteous and the ungodly or sinner, the real man and his counterfeit. What is the type of each? According to a dictionary, a type is "the ideal representative of a species or group, combining their essential characteristics." The type of the righteous is described in Ephesians as being "the measure of the stature of the fulness of Christ." In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 583) Mrs. Eddy defines the word "Christ" thus: "The divine manifestation of God, which comes to the flesh to destroy incarnate error." If, then, the righteous be true to the Christ-type, he is continually manifesting the Christ-nature; and, like the tree, he brings forth good fruit and disperses it in abundance to others. This Christlikeness also destroys the illusion that there is another type called "sinner," of an "ungodly" nature, known as "incarnate error"; for this so-called type is a counterfeit and cannot stand in the day of judgment with the real man, but is like chaff, having no seed within itself by which to propagate its kind. When the winds of Spirit blow it away, it is gone forever.

If the righteous complete his work, he will loosen himself from all his material entanglements, and live in Spirit, reflecting the character of the perfect man, the Christ-idea. His fitting earthly record, then, may well be "the Hebrew figure of a tree," of which Mrs. Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, says (Poems, p. 20):

"Faithful and patient be my life as mine;  
As strong to wrestle with the storms of time;  
As grandly rooted in a soil of love;  
As grandly rising to the heavens above."



On the Edge of an Oasis

the seed which was to germinate into this most famous deception is not known, but late in the same year began the series of forgeries.

In March, 1795, he gave his credulous father the manuscript of "Vortigern" and Harris of Covent Garden each wanted it for production. Sheridan succeeded in securing it, and after a period in which it was bitterly assailed by press and public it was staged and given one performance. Though James Henry Pye, the poet laureate, as well as many others, believed implicitly in these various forgeries, yet, in a prologue intended to be spoken by Vortigern, Pye fairly quivers with doubt. I thumbed the book to the page I wanted. "Being confronted with the populace of London, weakened the belief upheld by the learned men of the country, or why does he say,

"By its own merit be our drama tried. Forget the prejudice of rigid art. To read the code of nature in the heart; Consult her laws, from partial favor free. And give as they decide, your just decree."

"In other words, the poet laureate stops telling the people, and begins to tell them. And so with Sir James Bland Burgess and the prologue to be spoken by Mr. Whifford.

"It claims respect since Shakespeare's name it bears; That name, the source of wonder and delight, To a fair hearing has at least a right. We ask no more—with you the judgment lies; For no fugitives escape your piercing eyes."

"Between press and public the positiveness of both these gentlemen is slightly tempered by doubt. The laughter of the audience started rather early in the performance and continued to the end, the acting of the chief performer, Kemble, I think, but am not sure, turning the part into a mild burlesque. This volume I have here, which the Dramatist sent me, contains the play bound with several others which are not at all uninteresting." "Vortigern first," sighed the critic.

Sung Yu (Fourth Century), translated by Herbert A. Giles.

### October's World

The river lays its tarnished silver across the scene of October's world. The day rose-dusky and fragrant with the tang of weed and thicket seems to pause and listen earnestly for the coming of the frost king as he rides.

For Nature's color-palette is not complete until his frosty hand is laid upon leaf and branch and berry. Not until then does the harvest of nuts shower crisply upon the fallen leafage beneath the trees, and apple-cheeked children and their eager care-free elders come with basket and bag to gather a goodly store that shall delight many a fireside hour in mid-winter.

The lyric voice of Summer has long since hushed and the north wind has already struck tentative chords on its lyre at early dawning or chilling twilight.

Candle-lighting time seems to come miles round, full and mellow of sound. The enterprising cricket has left the hedgerow and yodels cheerfully within the cottage walls, while his brother and sister, the locust and katydid, are heard no more.

Whistles ride the air as if coming from the top of the hill, and the candles shine forth brightly unscathed by vine or tree-top. The road is hard and glassy beneath a clear-cold moon that has forgotten its soft June-time glimmer.

Homing hearts are busy making cosy and comfortable the heartbeats for the long winter evenings when the family circle shall come together in a contented and happy communion against which not all the prodigal charms of Summer can weigh.

"The author of this," I went on

EMBEDDED in the sun-scorched leavings of rock and sand which form the Sahara lie small groups of fertile, populated "islands," each marking the presence of water. Seen from a distance, such an oasis appears as a dark green line—a tiny stain upon the general desert hue, ochreous, fawn, cream or it may be pink. The cavalcade plods slowly, slowly onwards, wrapped in the immeasurable sunlight, and the time seems long indeed ere it reaches haven where the outermost date palms stand in solemn dignity, their slowly waving fronds casting fantastic shadows on the hot dust at their feet. Then a path is seen leading between walled forests of these great trees and through streets of crumbling earthen houses, to the village market place, where man and beast find rest at the foun-

tain. Water, the date palm and unearled industry make the oasis. This first is treasured beyond price and turned to the fullest account. Whether it be flowing or raised from a well by constant labor, the precious stream is distributed through a network of channels to the palm grounds and gardens and minutely regulated so that each plot shall receive its share. Showers of rain may occasionally fall, but it is on the ground water alone that the villagers rely. With its aid they can raise a certain variety of crops: the somber ranks of palm trees are relieved in spring by the thriling green of young wheat and barley and by rosy clouds of almond blossom.

The date palm, however, that grows "with its feet in water and its head in fire," as the Arabs say, is undispersed queen of the oasis—the chief source of food, the unit of wealth and the mainspring of trade. Dates are heaped in the market places and carried far and wide by the camel pack-trains. They are every man's bread. The whole tree is made to serve some purpose. From the elastic fronds the villagers make themselves baskets and many other things, from the fiber of the bark they fashion mats and ropes, and the stout trunks are their sole building timber.

To look at the fine, wrinkled and bronzed face of a grandmother, like an old portrait, with her dainty white cap of exquisite lace and embroidery; to look at her husband, in his blue smock and wooden galoshes, you would think that they have lived remote from modern society. But in this town were lodged hundreds of Americans, and many of these aged people gave their sons for their country. The young fathers, with their babies on their arms, were not long ago the pollus who held the defenses of their land.

Serious folk, yet not without their share of Gallic gayety. There were many happy encounters of friends upon the place de la ville as they went about visiting the exhibits. There were meetings, too, at the cafés, and laughter. The center of interest in the square was a display of American agricultural machinery, the wonder of the village. A sign told that the machine was made in "Milwaukee." Here also is exhibited an automobile, made by the wagon manufacturer. But the new models of two-wheel carts interested the farmers more than the automobile; as yet, they do not dream of owning cars. I doubt, indeed, if they have any desire for motor transportation. They are not in a hurry to go from one place to another; why change?

Automobiles are for prominent officials like Monsieur le Prefect, for instance.

Much excitement. The tooting of an automobile horn. It is indeed the prefect of Lorraine. He drives up to the steps of the city hall in his machine and stops. He descends, a tall man in black uniform. Applause and cheers. A great day for Bracieux.

In honor of the distinguished guest, the firemen of the village draw up in military formation. A king could not ask a grander ceremony. The firemen in the little towns have the most

So it went. The decoration which won the prize, however, was a masterpiece of ingenuity. The city wicker bureau suspended from its green festoons a small balloon in which rode three doll babies. From their outstretched hands hung a card which voiced their appeal: "We need light and air; help us."

The most elaborate decorations were reserved for the city square, in front of the Mayor's office. In the center was a band stand, a bower of foliage and flowers, and all about were the agricultural displays which were in fact the motive of the fete. Farm products and stock were here displayed and awarded prizes. Monsieur le Maire, a round little man, wearing a girdle of the national colors, made the rounds and bowed to his people graciously, returning to the elevation of the porch of the city hall, where he awaited the arrival of the distinguished guests.

By noon, the town was crowded with visitors. They drove up in scores in their two-wheeled carts, sturdy farmer folk, descendants of generations of peasants. They came always in family groups, father in his best Sunday clothes, mother wearing the stiff black dress and white embroidered peasant bonnet of the region, daughter dressed in a mild imitation of the style of Paris; and little boys and girls scrubbed and brushed until they shone. Young men were few—the war.

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gorgeous uniforms; if one did not know their purpose, one would think France a militaristic country indeed, for each one looks at least a general.

Brass helmets, plumed, gleaming in the sun; brass buttons; the effect is too dazzling to determine the details. Monsieur le Prefect passes in review of the firemen. He returns to the veranda of the city hall. As he passes the last of the noble firemen and ascends the steps, the band of Bracieux breaks forth into the "Marseillaise." And thus begins the event of the day, the contest of all the rival musical organizations of the cantonment.

I cannot say how long the contest lasted. I heard five bands, one after another, give each its musical program. When I left the sixth was playing. I shall carry with me, however, a picture of Bracieux, a village of green and pastel colors, where a simple country folk celebrates with honest joy its ten-year fete.

### Gifts of the River

Beneath Tao mountain  
Plucked and pointed,  
Rio Grande  
Runs in its grove—  
A violet zigzag  
Like the shadow of lightning.

To the villages  
Cleaving for water.

The flowing sound  
Laps the tall air  
As a wave, sprayless,  
Slides, to fall  
In the plaza. Autumn  
Thin, tinged  
Like a fish-scale.

Two Indian faces  
Turn as a globe turns  
Over a mound  
Of maroon and blue corn  
In the cob, and pumpkins  
Delicate as peaches,  
And striped squashes  
Unstained by frost.

Glenway Wescott, in Poetry

### The Hebrides in Poetry

The Hebrides always tell in poetry; there was a happy false reading of their name: strictly they ought to be "Eubodes," but "Eubodes" will not do in poetry, any more than "Iona insula," which is the true Latin for Icolmille, can compete in verse or prose with "Iona."

Milton began in Lycidas:

Whether beyond the stormy Hebrides,  
Where thou perhaps under the whelming tide

Visit the bottom of the monstrous world.

Thomson took it up in the Castle of Indolence, the most purely romantic poem before the Ancient Mariner:

Or as some shepherd of the Hebrides,

Placed far amid the melancholy main.

—William Paton Ker, in "The Art of Poetry."

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1923

## EDITORIALS

THE one thing which the situation of Germany today suggests to the inquiring and unprejudiced mind is that any effort to be dogmatic on the subject is full of peril and likely to result in error. For example: Senator Couzens, a highly successful business man and a gentleman who has been long enough in public life to have gained some capacity to judge of national conditions, returns from that country with the statement that Germany is bankrupt, and should be put in the hands of a receiver. To one who contemplates the news of financial conditions in Germany and of the state of its people this seems a reasonable conclusion. In an editorial, published Wednesday, the Monitor referred to the German mark as being exchangeable at the rate of 2,000,000,000 to the dollar. The statement was correct when written. It was incorrect when published, because in the few minutes elapsing between the two actions the mark had gone down to 2,500,000,000 to the dollar. In the cabled reports in the next day's papers it was quoted at 5,750,000,000 marks to the dollar. By the time these lines reach the eye of the reader there is no telling what may be the exchange value of what Germans call their money. What other conclusion could be reached by the average business man from such a situation than that the Nation was bankrupt?

But let us turn to another phenomenon of the industrial and commercial situation in Germany, as shown by the official statements of German purchases in the United States. In the last eight months, ending with August, Germany bought more cotton in the American market than any other country. The total value of the staple thus purchased amounted to \$72,000,000. What it amounted to in marks we will leave to the professor of higher mathematics at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology to figure. England, long the great center for cotton manufacture, took 15 per cent less of the American product. In other words, German mills are outdoing English cotton mills in the markets of the world. And again, it appears that the German purchases of copper in the American markets amounted to \$17,000,000; or more than was taken by any other European country. This is clearly indicative of the fact that German manufacturers of articles in which copper forms a chief factor are developing at the expense of those of England and France. Just how these purchases in the United States were paid for, at the prohibitive rate of exchange that appears on the surface, the ordinary onlooker cannot determine. To pay reparations obligations in the present state of exchange Germany finds impossible, but to buy raw materials for the support of her manufactures seems to be easy.

Is this another piece of evidence to be added to the already formidable array of facts which lead to the conclusion that the German people are being cruelly exploited for the benefit of their great industrialists? Apparently M. Poincaré looks today upon the great industrial and financial figures of Germany as constituting the real government of the country. Cable dispatches to the Monitor depict him as turning away impatiently from any further negotiations or even conversations with the German political chiefs, and directing his efforts toward a settlement of the complications in the Ruhr, and the differences existing between the two countries, by direct negotiations with Stinnes and the rest of the industrial group. Indeed, he has made a formal announcement that satisfactory direct agreements had been made with two of the Ruhr groups, and that further progress along the same line is to be expected, despite what might be the antagonistic position of the German Government. Beyond question in assuming this attitude M. Poincaré is representing the French industrial group quite as much as the French Nation, and the world may see before long the fulfillment of the forecast made some months ago, in the columns of this paper, that the differences between France and Germany would be settled first by the combination of their industrialists into one harmonious group. If this is effected, a political rapprochement will undoubtedly speedily follow. Some time there may be made a comprehensive and instructive survey of the way in which politicians and the press follow the desires of the industrial and financial forces in various nations. For the moment it is safe to say that given harmonious business relations between two nations, political relations will speedily be harmonized.

But will this entente, now in a fair way of establishment between the industrialists of the two nations, affect the essential bankruptcy of the German people? To that question none of the observers seem to have addressed their attention. For, while the great figures in industry are extending their operations and using the powers at their command to play the game of self-aggrandizement, now encouraging passive resistance, now abandoning it, as suits their purpose, the German people are suffering in a way that beggars description. When the only money available in a community has become virtually deprived of any purchasing quality whatsoever, people dependent upon its value for obtaining food, clothing, and shelter, are in truth paupers. In a great community, with wide ramifications of industry and with complicated commercial interdependence, there cannot be recourse to barter for the obtaining of necessary supplies. In a rural community the farmer can perhaps exchange his vegetables for needed clothing, but the lawyer, the professor, and above all the person who had laid capital aside against old age, hoping to live upon its income, is left destitute when the money upon which he relies is deprived of purchasing power. In this sense Germany is bankrupt, and perhaps this is not wholly unlike other bankruptcies, in that innocent victims suffer cruelly, while shrewd and conscienceless individuals are profiting enormously.

## Bankruptcy in Germany

ATTORNEY-GENERAL DAUGHERTY'S decision that national banks are forbidden by law to engage in branch banking, even within the cities in which they are located, has precipitated a controversy that may have far-reaching results. The question of the right of Federal Reserve banks to establish branches is now pending before the Supreme Court of the United States, which on account of the important issues involved has returned the test suit to the court for further argument. Should the Attorney-General's contention be sustained by the Supreme Court, it is predicted by President Mitchell of the National City Bank of New York City that many banks will withdraw from the Federal Reserve system.

The American Bankers' Association took action at the recent national convention to allay the opposition to the Federal Reserve banks by suggesting certain amendments to the National Banking Act, and it has been hoped that by making some concessions to the wishes of the large number of banks outside the federal system, the forces working against the successful operation of the law might be weakened. Should the members of the Federal Reserve system divide upon the branch bank issue, it is easy to foresee that the harmonious co-operation of the nonmember banks would be indefinitely delayed.

Under the laws of many states, banks chartered by state laws may establish branches throughout the cities in which their head office is located. In the City of New York, for instance, one state bank has nearly sixty branches, and it is claimed that the privilege of doing business through branch banks gives it a decided advantage over national banks in the same territory. Whether it would be wise to extend this privilege to all banks is a hotly disputed question, that involves the fundamentals of banking theory and practice. The American Bankers' Association has formally declared its opposition to branch banking, but there is a pronounced sentiment in certain banking circles favoring the amendment of the Federal Reserve Act so as to put the national banks on an equal footing with their state competitors. It would be extremely unfortunate if dissension over this issue should weaken the Federal Reserve system before it has been fairly tried for a sufficient period to test its merits.

WHAT MR. FREDERICK PEAKER, the retiring president of the British Institute of Journalists, said in his address to the institute in Harrogate the other day shows that he is keenly alive to the responsibilities which the members of his profession are under in their relations to the public. "Ninety per cent of our young people," he declared, "never get any further education

after fourteen years of age than that which they get through reading in newspapers and periodical literature." Whether he is justified in his estimate—for it seems an almost unbelievably large one—is aside from the question; the fact which is incontrovertible is that a tremendous responsibility rests upon the members of the journalistic profession in every nation for the moral life of its citizens in a general sense. As Mr. Peaker added: "On journalists there depends more in regard to the public taste in reading matter than is generally understood."

Mr. Peaker was insistent on the necessity of the press preserving its complete independence and maintaining an unhampered editorial policy. He urged that newspapers will forfeit the influence which they now enjoy and hand it over to the charrlatans of political life if they lose their character for honesty of purpose, accuracy of statement, and concern for public morality. And he deplored strongly the present-day tendency of one-man control of a number of newspapers for the purpose of acquiring political influence or of playing up certain political policies. "It is through this sort of thing," he declared, "that the press has lost some of its former power."

The whole address was practically a plea for clean journalism, and as such was worthy of a far larger audience than that before which it was delivered. Mr. Peaker was, of course, primarily addressing the members of the institute, but there is scarcely a journalist in the world who would not profit by such sentiments as these: "We are, after all, public servants in the larger sense, doing the best to keep the public informed, which is our real job. . . . Let us show the world that, as a body, we have no sympathy with the regular provision of a quantity of sordid reading matter every week."

SOMEONE has said that Americans are so busy getting rich, so satisfied in the enjoyment of material comforts, so certain that to them as a nation no great harm can come from the confusions and petty quarrels of other peoples throughout the world, that they have little thought to give to humanity's perplexing problems. Perhaps this is not exactly true. It is more charitable, if not more reasonable, to believe that Americans greatly desire to aid in bringing about a fuller realization of the community of interest which will insure the continued friendly relations of all mankind. Perhaps the great present need is that the way to this accomplishment be shown.

Of one thing there has been offered convincing and irrefutable proof. It is that the great nations of the world today, once militaristic and economically independent, are now peace-seeking and economically interdependent. Advanced means of communication, the necessity of interchange, and the invention of terribly destructive implements of warfare, have made it as necessary for the neighboring nations of the world to compose their differences as for the members of a community

## The Branch-Bank Controversy

to act in harmony and with a single purpose. Americans do not arrogate to themselves an unduly important part when they realize that by common consent there has been accorded to them the right and duty to supply the initiative in perfecting this great community plan. Shall it be said of America, to whom has been given the spiritual vision, the moral strength, the material wealth, and the confidence of every friendly nation, without which so great an undertaking is foreordained to fail, that it is too busy with its own affairs, too confident of its own continued prosperity, to take serious thought of its responsibilities?

The need of the hour is for a concrete expression of the known desire of every thoughtful American citizen. Courageous leadership would immediately solidify and make vibrant the demand for co-operation and unity. The people of the United States, it is believed, care not so much for the particular method to be followed as for the expression, practically and effectively, of their demand that wars between nations naturally friendly and interdependent shall cease.

A PAPER written by Prof. Felix Frankfurter of the Harvard Law School for The Annals of the American Academy of Social and Political Science, is a tremendously convincing brief in support of law enforcement generally, and especially in respect to the Eighteenth Amendment and the laws making its provisions vital and effective. In the writer's view, prohibition, so far as the United States is concerned, is a policy of government, of social order, finally settled. It is, as the lawyers would say, *res adjudicata*, a matter upon which the decision made is binding and irrevocable, except by resort to the very processes employed in establishing it.

Thus the altogether reasonable conclusion is reached that three courses remain open with the law written into the very bedrock of the Constitution. It is made plain that enactment of the prohibition amendment was deliberate and considered. The action was the culmination of a half-century's continuous effort, in which there was at no time lacking alert and powerful opposition. Thus understood, the amendment is an irrevocably a part of the Constitution as its preamble or its first article. So it is that he sees three courses—first, repeal; second, nullification, and third, enforcement—remaining from which to make a choice.

The writer of the brief admits that he did not originally favor the adoption of the amendment, believing the matter one which the states, with the incidental cooperation of the general Government, might best regulate. "But," he says, "the Eighteenth Amendment made prohibition the law of the Nation. . . . We ought to give the experiment a fair trial, for a reasonable length of time."

But it is discovered that sentiment throughout the United States as a whole makes all talk of repeal at present, futile. So there is being fostered what Professor Frankfurter calls "a diversified school of vehement feeling," teaching disregard of the amendment. Conspicuous in this school he finds Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler arrayed alongside The New York World. He pauses to ask: "How many provisions of the Constitution can be flouted with impunity, without undue stress and strain on popular confidence in the Constitution, upon which the present social structure rests?"

There remains, therefore, the single problem of enforcement. That problem the American people must face courageously and unitedly. It is made plain that the enactment itself comprehends co-operation between the state and national governments in making its terms effective. Complete enforcement, it has been made apparent, can never be realized until this co-operation is established. The opportunity of choice as between nullification and enforcement remains to the people. They have made it plain that they will under no circumstances consider repeal. They dare not face the consequences which would inevitably follow nullification. Enforcement, then, is the only solution, and that can be achieved only as individual voters, men and women alike, insist that those to whom the enactment and administration of state and national laws is committed perform their sworn duties fearlessly and conscientiously.

## Editorial Notes

DOUBTLESS a large number of other Harvard men would vote in support of the contention of Mr. Delcevra King, Harvard graduate and social service worker, that it was a great mistake to allow the University Double Quartet to sing the drinking song, "Johnny Harvard," on the occasion of the Oxford-Harvard debate at Symphony Hall, Boston, Mass. The Harvard Crimson, however, to which Mr. King sent a note of disapproval, declares editorially in answer that "a ban now on all such jolly old songs would be much like the absurd ban on the teaching of German in this country during the war." It is respectfully called to the attention of the Crimson that even the vaudeville stages are letting up on the "jolly old songs" making fun of drink and drunkenness, and, with such an example, it hardly behoves a great institution like Harvard to show itself a laggard in the race.

THAT a so-called victory in war does not carry with it the hoped-for consummation of the conversion of the conquered to the point of view of the conquerors is well illustrated in an Associated Press news item published under a Munich date line recently. It concerns a "German Week" which is said to have been arranged by the Bavarian Department of Education "chiefly to exhibit propaganda films designed to prove that Germany was not responsible for the outbreak of the war." Force may crush an opponent, but why should it be expected that it will ever change his convictions?

## Men of Clare

DUBLIN, Sept. 11 (Special Correspondence)—It was a Tipperary man who told me, "They do be desperate wild children in Clare"; and when a man from Tipperary, of all places, calls some of his fellow countrymen wild, you may be sure "it's desperate wild they are, entirely."

They are children, too, in their rough, simple way, these shambling, dark-haired men who, when I was tramping the roads of Clare, were driving their cattle to the fairs and working late, "saving" the hay before the fine weather broke up. It was difficult to believe, as one trotted among those bare green hills, with their patchwork of little fields, and their fierce stone walls, their scraps of bogland, and those misty mountains lying all around, that the inhabitants of each innocent-eyed cottage were violent politicians. The majority of them are not politicians. And yet, one evening, as I went down to a stream to water the horse, I fell into conversation with two very wild-looking men, and one of the first remarks addressed to me was, "Sure, it's yourself would have been out with the gun in Dublin." But every other man in Clare had not been a gunman, and out of those who were, a very small proportion could have had any real understanding of the cause for which they were supposed to be fighting. The views of the man of Clare were well summarized by a farmer at Lough Graney, "A few's for the Free State, and a few's for the Republic; but the majority doesn't care at all one way or the other."

I have just been reading Sinn Fein, the organ of de Valera's party, which endeavors to cultivate hatred of England. How does it succeed? In Clare, at any rate, I met no hatred of England or Englishmen. One night, having camped in a field by a roadside, we were approached by a dozen or more shy young men, who wanted to see the "players!" In an hour there were at least thirty of these country lads, talking, laughing, and singing round our tents. Many of them, we discovered, had been "on the run," and indeed hailed us occasionally with cries of "Up the Republic," followed by shouts of laughter. They stayed until midnight, dancing reels and jigs for our benefit, finally going away at the bidding of one of their number, an ex-British Army boy, and an avowed loyalist.

On these lonely hills, far away from the seat of government in more or less enlightened Dublin, the people are as indifferent to one system of government as another. In the country parts, government means the civic guard on his bicycle, and the collector of rates and taxes. If a river floods, or prices are poor at the fair, the Government ought to have done something about it! But when the outward and visible signs of government were withdrawn—when the roads were no longer policed and the taxes and rates were no longer collected—then one's troubles were ascribed to some mystical being known as the "state of the country," and civic responsibility was gradually pushed into the background, and ultimately forgotten. Lawlessness became the law; revenge was the only form of justice; and the simple men of Clare, and of all the counties of Ireland, became "free." In those days no one was "against the Government"; there was no Government in authority to be "against." But now that has changed, or is changing; law and order are returning, and with them has returned the old tradition of being "against the Government"—this time an Irish Government.

An Irish Government, of the country's own choosing, is at present doing those things which no British Government would have dared to do. President Cosgrave and Kevin O'Higgins, the two leading Free State ministers, are unpopular with the wild men of Clare, because these men know the weaknesses of their own countrymen. They believe the sternest measures are required, and are putting down lawlessness by main force. They say if the country will not come quietly, it must be flogged into keeping the law! The executions, the retaining of the prisoners, the severe punishments for arson and robbery with violence, are acts which caused so many of the poorly educated and simple people of Clare to vote Republican at the elections—not because they believe in a republic, or even understand what it is, but because they do not like the sternness of President Cosgrave's Government. They thought that if they could sufficiently embarrass the Government it would be unable to enforce the collection of its arrears of rent, rates, and taxes. In the sense that the Government understands the necessity for law and order and normal life, its members may be said to be more advanced ethically than the half-educated, almost primitive-minded men of Clare.

These delightful people, dragging a living from their bare hills, cutting turf from the bogs, voted for de Valera mainly because he was the best known of all the candidates who put up for Clare. The majority of the people, according to my experience of them, do not really understand the differences which separate him from the Free Staters. In the eyes of the Clare people he is a virtuous man badly treated—because, so far, he has not committed the indiscretions of governing them, and of giving them those outward signs of ordered government, the tax collector and the policeman. Peace will come to Clare people if it is forced upon them; they will take gradually to obeying the law after a dignified period of "protesting." They will continue to take the side of the unfortunate man whom the law or life has seemed to deal with hardly, for their hearts are made for pity. Politics will affect these people in so far as politics affects prices at the fair. Political sentiment will always affect them. And the men of Clare will still be "desperate wild," simple, suspicious, and the most impulsively hospitable folk in the world. And they will vote against any form of government, having a childish belief that they will always be able to get more out of the next one.

V. S. P.

## A Loss of Thirteen Good Days.

To most Americans it will mean very little that thirteen good days of twenty-four hours each will be lost at midnight on Oct. 13. "But to many thousands of Eastern Orthodox Christians in the United States," we are told in *The Interpreter*, "and to more than 100,000,000 of them in the world at large, it will be a momentous event. For, on that occasion, the calendar established by Julius Caesar in 45 B.C. will yield in official surrender to the Gregorian calendar, to which all Western peoples are accustomed."

According to the Julian calendar, the hour mentioned will not be midnight of Oct. 13. It will be midnight of Sept. 30. In May last, however, it was decreed by a Pan-Orthodox Congress, held in Constantinople by all the Eastern Orthodox national churches, that the faithful who rise from their beds on the morning after shall say: "This is Oct. 14." That episode will not only make October the shortest month in history for the millions of men and women who participate—it will put virtually the entire Christian world into chronological step for the first time since the Gregorian calendar was created in 1582."